

Constitution suspended; interim structure approved

by George Kopp

Senate yesterday passed the motion submitted by Dean of Students Saeed Mirza calling for the suspension of the Students' Society Constitution. The text of the motion appeared in the Daily of Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mirza's motion calls for the creation of three committees to serve until a new constitution is drawn up in March, 1976. They are the Managerial Committee (four students, two non-academic staff, the Dean of Students), the Interim Policy Committee (Presidents of Faculty Societies, representatives from six clubs or societies, and the President of the Students' Society), and the Committee to Restructure the Students' Society (six students, three faculty members, and two non-academic staff).

The three committees have the following mandates: the Managerial Committee will run the Students' Society office and oversee the finances; the Interim Policy Committee will carry on the functions of Students' Council that are not mandated to the Managerial Committee; the Committee to

Restructure will investigate the present structure of Students' Society, propose a new structure, and put that proposal in the form of a new constitution.

The first meeting of the Interim Policy Committee will be Monday night. The main order of business will be the appointment of students to sit on the other two committees. All interested students must fill out applications, available at the Students' Society office in the Union, by 5 pm Monday.

The clubs and societies will meet Friday at 3 pm to elect the six representatives for the Interim Policy Committee.

Senate debated long and hard on the motion before passing it unamended. Dean Shapiro of Management moved that Senate not discuss it at all because of lack of information. He spoke as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rights and Responsibilities which met earlier this week to consider Mirza's proposal.

Shapiro suggested that from reading the Daily, which he did with "fear and trepidation," it might be interpreted that "Dean Mirza is taking sides between

two conflicting groups of students."

Mirza replied that he has "tried to maintain as open an attitude as possible," and that he has met with all parties involved in the dispute. He also stressed the time limitations on the resolution of Students' Society affairs.

Peter Garber, a student Senator, then moved that the six club representatives be stricken from the Interim Policy Committee and the two vice-presidents be seated in their place.

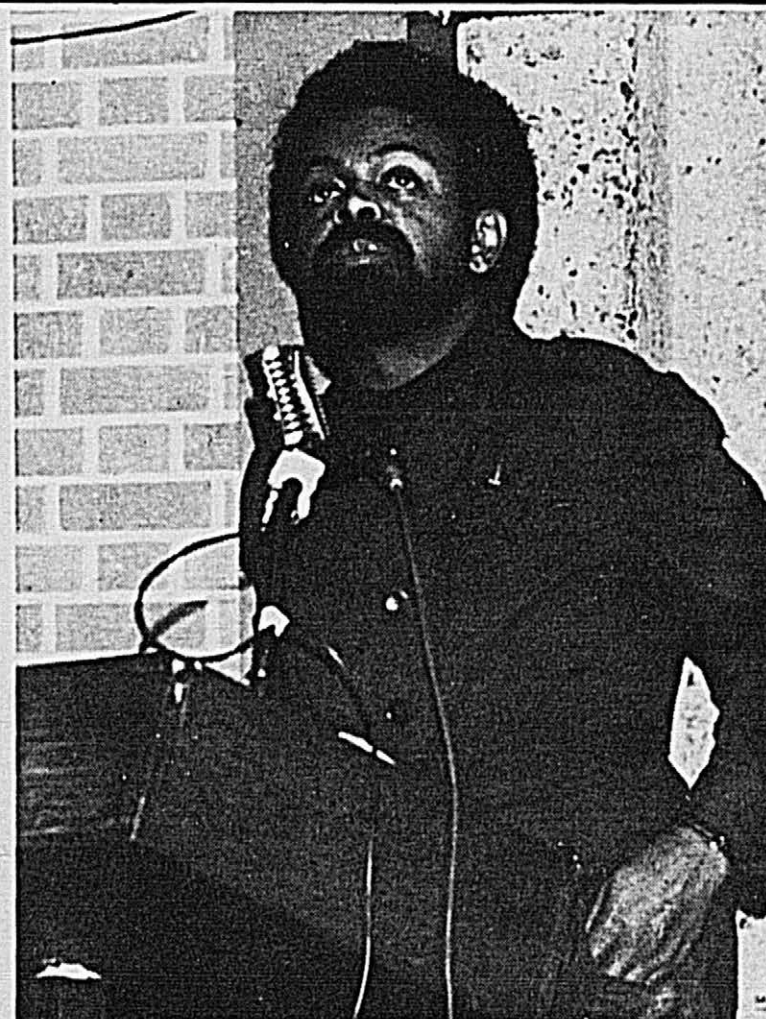
Senate found itself in difficulty because the members did not know what the clubs and societies were. Walter Hitschfeld, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, attempted to solve this problem by offering a motion to refer the proposal to committee.

The motion to refer was eventually defeated after Professor Rubinstein expressed doubts that any committee could untangle the "Byzantine politics" in the Students' Society. He also observed that Senate always sends things to committee and then "heaves a sigh of relief."

Garber's motion was defeated as well.

Eventually Principal Bell threatened to postpone further debate until after Christmas unless Senate voted on the motion. In a display of speed to put Secretariat to shame the motion was put and carried. Senate Shorts: Principal Bell threw a cocktail party for Senate last night. In true Senate tradition the invitation was in the form of a ten minute speech on how to get to Olivier Avenue which is one way the wrong way but if you go a block too far you can park in the municipal lot and cut through an alley. It was referred to committee.

The 118th and 119th reports of the Academic Policy Committee were presented to Senate. Watch out, Henry Aaron!



Andrew Plank

Leroi Jones speaking at McGill last Monday.

Jones claims nuclear war is inevitable

by Marc Cassini

Leroi Jones (Amiri Baraka), poet, playwright and political activist believes that "students should analyse the reasons why they're in school."

In a talk delivered here Monday evening, Jones accused colleges and universities (of which McGill is one) of training students to justify and rationalize bourgeois ideology and to confuse the oppressed and working classes.

"The Big Bourgeois make up six-tenths of one percent of North American society," said Jones, referring to the Rockefellers, Duponts, and Morgans, who control 25 percent of the US Gross National Product, and added that "their lieutenants, like Trudeau, Ford and Kissinger use the state mechanism to suppress the rest of society and maintain the status quo."

Jones charged post-secondary students with the obligation to contribute to the abolition of the capitalist system.

"Instead of using university jargon and library references to become Little Bourgeois, students like yourselves ought to form study groups to serve the people."

Jones criticized the university counter-culture movement of the 1960's because "most of them realized they could keep their long hair and superficial anti-establishment rhetoric and

still be hippie-capitalists."

During the rest of a talk, Jones read from a Marxist-Leninist document published in the People's Republic of China.

Like all adherents of scientific socialism, Jones gives credence to the dictum that "disorder is good for the people in that the degeneration of the old world makes way for the emergence of the new."

Jones argued, as Lenin did half a century ago, that imperialism is the final stage of capitalism. "The laws of dialectical materialism or of inherent contradiction dictate that the capitalist system will destroy itself."

Jones began his exposition of the fall of bourgeois hegemony with the statement that "a war between the US and the Soviet Union is inevitable. And it won't be war with sabres and knives, but a nuclear war."

Citing recent third world revolutions in Vietnam, Cambodia, etc., Jones argued that "as third world countries fight for liberation and shed the yoke of imperialism, capitalist nations like the US and the Soviet Union will lose the neo-colonies that have supported their economies for at least two centuries."

"When there are no Vietnams and Cambodias left, workers at home will suffer. That explains why the US has suddenly cut

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IMPORTANT NOTICES

All students wishing to sit on either the Interim Management Committee or the Committee to Restructure the Students' Society must fill out applications and submit them to Ms Louise Laporte, Students' Society Secretary, no later than 5 pm Monday, Dec 15.

Applications are available at the Students' Society office, main floor, Union Building.

Presidents [or their representatives] of all clubs and societies funded by Students' Society will meet Friday, Dec 12 at 3 pm in Union 327. An election will be held at this time to determine which six clubs and societies will sit on the Interim Policy Committee. Attendance is vital.

The first meeting of the Interim Policy Committee will be held Monday, Dec 15, at 6 pm in Union 327. Appointments to the Committee to Restructure and Interim Management Committee will be made at this time.

TA committee: "Farce"

by Justin Loughry

Angry student members of the Senate Committee on the Employment of Graduate Students have charged Committee Chairman Leo Yaffe with making a "farce" out of the committee's year and a half of deliberations.

One Committee member, who preferred to remain nameless, told the Daily last night: "I think the way the whole thing has worked out is deplorable. I support any MTAA initiative—strikes or whatever—to correct the situation." Another added, "It seems now that the committee was created for the sake of

form. No matter what the committee members decide, the Administration will do what it wants."

The Senate Committee was unable to reach a majority consensus on any one set of recommendations. The membership split evenly on two slightly differentiated sets of recommendations, with Chairman Yaffe accepting neither.

The wrath of the committee members centered around the prospect of Chairman Yaffe's presentation of his own minority report to Senate and to Budget and Planning after the decision of the other members

of the committee to support their own proposals, which call for substantial minimum salary increases for teaching assistants.

Five student members of the committee filed a minority report embodying the proposals of the McGill Teaching Assistants' Association—principally a minimum salary of \$4536 per year, with cost of living indexing. Five other committee members approved similar recommendations, though with a slightly lower minimum salary. Chairman Yaffe, dissenting on both plans, and apparently

Editors protest ban of pirate paper ads

TORONTO (CUP)—The Board of Directors of the student newspaper at the University of Toronto, *The Varsity*, has decided the paper will no longer publish advertisements for "pirate" essays.

Previously, the paper received and published ads offering prepared term papers for students who could afford to buy their way out of academic assignments.

The November 12 decision of the board, which has representatives from faculty, administration, students and staff of the paper, came after considerable debate on the subject, including the soliciting of readers' views. None supported continuation of the ads.

But the editors of the paper are not happy with the board's decision, which passed by an

8-2 margin. In an editorial appearing November 14 the editors argued that the decision treads on "dangerous ground" since it assumes *The Varsity* is subject to the provisions of the university code of behavior, which they feel could prove a threat to the editorial freedom of the paper.

The editors also claimed the board "made a moral decision

that stops short of the crucial point". If the board wishes to become moral, they said, "Then let's take a long look at advertising that promotes sexuality as a commodity, promotes sexual stereotypes, or, in the case of the army recruitment ads, promotes the possibility of outright murder."

Drawing the line at essay services, they claimed, "sheds

absolutely no light on the problem that faces every newspaper in this country".

"If a newspaper works on advertising, it has to blindly accept market theory," according to *The Varsity* editors, which means it cannot "start muddling the works with judgments about acceptability."

CUP 38

The Thirty-Eighth National Canadian University Press Conference

The Canadian University Press is the national organization of college newspapers, and provides lines of communications for an across Canada news and features service.

Each year, the representatives of these newspapers gather to transfer information and discuss events of national importance from a student perspective.

In December 1975, the McGill Daily will host this conference, with assistance from the Georgian and the Loyola News, on the campus of McGill University.

The Daily has selected for its theme "Quebec and Canada" in hopes of familiarizing students from the rest of Canada with the unique situation of Quebec.

McGill Daily
3480 McTavish,
Montreal, Quebec

Psychology TAs join slow-down

The Daily learned last night that Teaching Assistants in the Department of Psychology voted to join the current work slow-down now implemented in departments in the Faculty of Arts. Thirty-eight of the forty-three TAs voting (80 percent) approved a resolution calling for a cessation of grading effective noontime today.

The resolution reads in part: "We believe that the most appropriate action to undertake at the present time is to withhold marks for undergraduate courses until such time as (a) the Administration makes a serious offer regarding improvements in the remunerations and working conditions of TAs and (b) the Administration recognizes the MTAA AS THE LEGITIMATE BARGAINING UNIT FOR TAs at McGill."

When contacted last night, the MTAA Coordinating Council expressed satisfaction that organization of TAs within departments and the work slow-down is spreading to the Faculty of Science.

ASUS Supports the MTAA

The Arts & Science Undergraduate Society feels that the MTAA is justified in its demands for an increase in cost of living wage and other benefits.

The ASUS therefore:

1. Fully supports the TAs in their position and demands that the Administration negotiate immediately in light of the fact that students are confronted with mid-term exams.
2. Believes that these increases in cost of living rates should be relevant to future inflationary standards.
3. Believes that TAs should be compensated in equal pay for equal time.
4. Urges all student organizations to support the TAs in their fight for a more feasible contract for any services made available for undergraduate students.

Douglas Collins
President

Papers to meet here

250 journalists from all over the country will converge on McGill for the week-long 38th National Canadian University Press conference. Delegates representing every major university paper will be discussing all facets of the student press.

The conference, which will be hosted by the Daily, will run from December 27 to January 2. Most events will be held in the Union.

There will be technical sessions scheduled in the mornings. These include news-writing, newspaper layout, review writing, feature writing, typesetting, and libel and slander laws.

Forums will be scheduled in the afternoons. Topics for these include "Quebec and the National Question"; "Labour"; "Olympics"; "Women in Journalism"; "Science for the People"; "Organizing Stud-

ents"; "Foreign Ownership by Canada"; "The role of education"; "Gay Rights"; "Alternative Press"; "Middle East"; "James Bay". The Nikon school of photography will give a session on photojournalism. Terry Mosher will speak on his cartoons which didn't make it to the commercial press.

Speakers and time schedules have not been posted in the Union.

Speakers and time schedules have not been finalized at this time. Schedules of the events will be posted in the Union building shortly. Although the conference is geared towards members of the student press, anyone is welcome to attend the conference events or to help out.

More information can be obtained from the Daily office at 392-8955, or from Rory or Lorne at 933-7307 ext. 128.

by Michael Ledonna

The level of anxiety in December and May stimulates what people who aren't students would surely consider "deviant behaviour" by otherwise staid, upright people. These anxious states happen to coincide with final exams. Occasionally, the despair inflicted on cramming students turns their attention to somehow lashing back against the roots of despair: they harbour thoughts of stealing the exams.

According to the McGill Printing service, this is a practically impossible.

Security enshrouding the process of printing final exams is "top secret", according to a man who works for the printing service who said his name is "nobody's business". "Nobody is ever allowed to give you this information about exam security. This is part of our code of regulations."

Exams are given to the printing service by each department of the school under the auspice of a Chief Invigilator.

He oversees the process until the time the exams are placed in two vaults, one in the Redpath and one in Dawson Hall. This is according to still another man from the printing office also anonymous but less concerned with regulations.

The man claims two and one half years of solid work in the printing office. "Nobody was ever able to steal an exam from us", he said.

We have two printing machines in Dawson Hall near the vault. The exams are taken out of the vault during the day by the one person who knows when this must be done, other than the professor or secretary who gives him the exam. No one else is supposed to know," said the nameless worker.

The man continued, "It's very hard to have an information leak because there so few people who know this. In fact, all exams are delivered by hand by one of our men and usually a secretary (for a professor."

According to one professor, Graham Oliver, of the Management Faculty, "I never had any trouble at all with them (the printing service), at least not that I know of!"

The person from the printing service, admitted, "we've had a few break-ins in the past few years, but we really don't know if they were looking for exams. Even if they come in with the intentions to steal exams, they wouldn't know when the exams are out of the vault."

Some exams are not handled by McGill Printing Service at all. They are taken out into hall by a secretary to a xerox machine. This eliminates the whole process of clandestine hand-to-hand deliveries, handling requisition slips, and strict but apparently not too carefully obeyed regulations."

When the student with the small camera hanging around the xerox machine, was asked to comment on the procedure, he said he preferred to maintain anonymity.

Exam system controlled by 'top secret' select few

French Canada Studies: Are the debates all over... or simply postponed?

by Charlie Clark

Whether you call it a "bunch of French Canadians isolated on Peel Street" or a "ploy to buttress McGill's image in 'Quebec,'" it appears that the French Canada Studies Centre (FCSC) is ushering in a new era.

Now well into its second decade, the Centre that was founded in an effort to better sensitize McGill towards Quebec and inject it with a little more political consciousness, is easing into a new complacency.

Its controversial subject matter, Quebec history and society, has plowed through a stormy history of budget cuts, squabbles, threatened annihilation as well as bitter accusations from Quebec nationalists that the Centre was merely "a tool of assimilation" or "a token look at the natives."

But as times have changed, so have things at the Centre with a shift in the directorship this fall as Jean-Louis Roy (now on sabbatical) steps into a back office so that Max Dorsinville can confront the task of "gearing the Centre to the times."

Dorsinville, who was active in last year's campaign to oppose the deportation of Haitians from Canada, believes that the era of the great theoretical debates is over. "There are stacks of Senate documents dealing with the Centre and McGill's role in Quebec and it's all just been done to death," the former English professor commented. "Now is the time for a shift in strategy and a more pragmatic approach."

So, in the "spirit of the times", the FCSC is now becoming less and less political and more academically oriented. Dorsinville's primary objective is to make the Centre financially sound. While the questions of priority towards research or undergraduate instruction are still evolving, the prime obstacle is simply a shortage of students. "We're at the top of the totem pole as far as cost per student goes," he explained. "This is why we're a high cost unit."

Currently hovering at around 400 the number of students has dropped slightly from last year.

Dorsinville, unlike his predecessors, does not feel that the Centre is deprived of an adequate budget. While the founders clamoured for McGill to give more money to the study of Quebec, Dorsinville says "the onus is on us to prove that we are viable." He maintains a fine relationship with Robert Vogel, the Dean of Arts, and even served as secretary of the Arts Faculty last year.

As Director of the FCSC, Dorsinville is introducing new courses which deal with "Quebec and the Third World" and "Minorities in Quebec." And surprisingly enough, while McGill's new Translation Office labours furiously to convert the University's internal workings to comply with the Official Language Act, the Centre d'Etudes Canadiennes Françaises is moving in precisely the opposite direction. While 90 percent of this year's courses are conducted in French, next year's program will offer at least 30 per cent in English.

"We have to cater to the existing market within McGill," Dorsinville explained. In spite of a rising tide of francophones at McGill, most of the Centre's clientele are not French Canadian.

According to Dorsinville, most francophone students come to McGill to acquire skills, not to study Quebec. He points to the Management Faculty, where almost 30 per cent of the students are francophone. "Francophones nowadays are more secure in their identity and are not in danger of being assimilated," he said. "The McGill Français movement is a thing of the past. Just look at how many people turned up to discuss it at the Community Festival—nobody."

What about the talk of francophone quotas? Dorsinville is skeptical that the quota idea would ever get past the working-paper stage. "With a declining enrolment rate, McGill can't afford to limit its number of students. It functions well as a bilingual institution and does not fear being engulfed by francophone hordes."

Dorsinville doesn't buy the traditional argument put forth by the Centre's leadership which charged that McGill resists further immersion in Quebec. He points to the outside activities of the FCSC faculty, many of whom are politically active in Quebec, even in the Parti Québécois.

"This is a whole new ballgame in the 'seventies," he concluded. "It's like the quiet 'fifties. The economic crisis has cooled down, and we're working with a whole new CEGEP generation, a new youth."

Max Dorsinville makes the future of both the FCSC and McGill University seem pretty rosy. He says there are no major disagreements within the Centre. He has just begun his work. Yet Dorsinville's plans constitute a marked contrast to the historical evolution of the Centre that was set up to counteract McGill's rather careless conservatism towards further immersion in the Quebec milieu.

One of the most influential of the past FCSC directors was history professor Laurier LaPierre, who was present at the creation and who during his tenure, succeeded in purchasing and cataloguing what later became the largest French Canadian library collection anywhere—over 10,000 volumes.

LaPierre remembers the "interminable meetings" it took to gain status for the Centre as a majors program because of traditional resistance and because of the interdisciplinary nature of the program, which made the other departments inclined to appoint staff with their own needs in mind.

At the time, LaPierre had no staff other than himself and the Centre was criticized because its research grants were awarded mainly to outsiders and could therefore show no concrete results that benefited McGill. This was a highly political accusation in light of the nature of the Centre's activities which served principally to bring in visiting personalities and give McGill more contact with the province in which it locates.

Then, in December 1970, the



The palatial compartments of McGill's window on Quebec.

inevitable threat came as Vice-principal Stanley Frost, who apparently didn't feel that McGill really needed to buttress its image in Quebec, drew up a motion to slash the Centre's budget to nothing. "You get a coterie of French Canadians who talk to French Canadians and the few students who go there," Frost had charged. "There is no dissemination into the university community."

LaPierre had countered that "It is imperative for the academic bodies of this university to answer a very simple question; whether teaching, study and research on Quebec, on French-speaking Canadians outside of Quebec and on la francophonie, is or should be a legitimate concern of this university."

The Centre was brought out of the storm largely due to the efforts of the next director, Jean-Louis Roy who, besides being active on the Committee for Human Rights, is on leave this year to work on his Social History of Quebec, 1867-1960, a four volume work which deals with the history of trade unions and co-operatives and the reaction to them by the Church and State.

In an interview, Roy preferred not to comment on the projects of his replacement, Dorsinville, but had plenty to say on the general state of McGill. What came up immediately was the recent letter in French from Principal Bell to the Minister of the Official Language Act which was described by one French professor as "riddled with so many errors in semantics, syntax and usage that I stopped counting after 25."

Says Roy, "It's more than just a failure in translation, but further proof that if you have more French-speaking students," he said with a smile, "you will

have more students who want to study Quebec."

McGill can't operate in the cultural and linguistic tools of the majority." He characterized McGill as "generally ignorant about Quebec."

"McGill has no ability to evaluate the reality of the two nations within Canada," he said. "And if they think time is on their side, they're wrong."

Roy said he was mildly shocked by the revelation that McGill is considering francophone quotas and thought it disgusting that a public-funded institution, a resource at the disposal of the Quebec population, could exclude members of the majority. "But in the present state of affairs, I can see why some people at McGill have reason to fear a growing francophone population."

This, he says, is the key to the history of McGill's resistance to the existence of the French Canadian Studies Centre. "McGill's present policy that allows francophones to write papers and Ph.D theses in French is easy to propose if there are no more than 20 per cent who will use it." Roy believes most francophones come to McGill because of certain outstanding professors. But he has seen lots of first rate students obliged to go elsewhere because they needed better resources to research Quebec.

In concrete terms, Roy is speaking of the "relatively small" number of courses on Quebec (no course at all on French Canadian Art) and the lack of efforts to recruit francophone professors with a proven ability and a constant link to the society they live in.

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Stephen Braginetz

Canada still supports Chile

by Tony Porter

Despite protest from the professors' union at Université Laval and several other groups, five professors from Chile have arrived in Canada to study Administration Sciences. Their arrival is part of a \$2 million agreement between the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Université Laval and many other Latin American countries.

The professors' union at Laval, le Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université Laval (SPUL) stated that "such an agreement could easily appear to give moral support to a regime that is distinguished by

repression, unjustified imprisonment of thousands of citizens and torture, activities that reach the staff and students of the university as much as other citizens." They are asking that the part of the agreement involving Chilean universities be removed until there is some evidence that the country respects fundamental human rights.

The Inter-University Committee in Solidarity with the Chilean People (IUCSCP), which includes professors from six universities as well as l'Association National des Etudiants du Quebec (ANEQ), the teachers' union, la Centrale de l'Enseignement du Quebec

(CEQ) and other groups, also asked in a communiqué that the part of the agreement concerning Chile be taken out.

"In Chile education is entirely under the control of the military, to such an extent that all the principals of Chilean universities are from the military". The communiqué continued by explaining that since the arrival of the junta, the repression is continual in the universities. "Professors, students, and university administrators are arrested, tortured and shot, even today, two years after the coup."

The IUCSCP asked that the authorities at Laval, and of the faculty of administration sciences take into consideration

the resolutions of the United Nations concerning the lack of respect for human rights in Chile (supported by Canada) and of UNESCO concerning the violations of the democratic principles in education.

A member of the committee at McGill suggested that letters and telegrams be sent to CIDA, Laval University and the Canadian government asking that Chilean universities be excluded from the agreement until democratic rights are restored in Chile.

IUCSCP, together with other international groups, has managed to secure the release of five professors from prison in Chile since the coup two years ago.

suite et fin

Jones...

continued from page 3

its welfare budget since the fall of South Vietnam."

Jones stressed the fact that armed revolution is the only way. "People who believe that socialism will come peacefully are either too comfortable or too deluded."

"The unification of the third world peoples and North American blacks and workers is essential."

Jones' activities during the Newark rebellion of 1967 (which eventually gave Newark its first black mayor) taught him that "it is not whites as such who oppress blacks but the capitalist system."

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am. to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

ENTERTAINMENT

The Graduates' Society will present "IN SEARCH OF THE CASTAWAYS" by Walt Disney, Saturday, Dec. 13, 11:00 & 1:30, L-132, 50 cents. Watch for our return in February!

CAN DEATH BE BEAUTIFUL? Come and see ANOTHER ADVENTURE at the Montreal High Auditorium—Dec. 18, 19, 20 at 8 p.m.

JOBS

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ANTIQUE combination desk bureau—\$100. 3 mattresses, price negotiable. Call 931-6897.

Must Sell—Fujica ST 901—Auto-Electro + Electronic Flash—Lens 1.8—\$325 or best offer. 354-9944 after 6.

CALCULATOR. Texas SR50, hardly used, asking \$115, 489-1731 after 5.

CAR. 1970 Ambassador 360 HP, good condition, price negotiable. Call Cheryl after 6 at 733-8720.

WANTED

RIDE to N.Y.C. or anywhere in vicinity. Dec. 11th or anytime later. Will share expenses/driving. DESPERATE! Please call 844-4540.

Roommate to share 6½ with 2 others. Clean. \$60/m. Immediate. Call 484-1706.

Male landscape architect [26] & sister [23] travelling to Guatemala & C.A. in '76 pickup camper Jan-Apr need 3rd party female w/some Spanish & min \$500: 933-8743 anytime.

RIDE wanted to western N.Y. [Especially Rochester] leaving Dec. 15 or 16. Share driving/expenses, call 843-8884.

Needed: Ride to BOSTON anytime between Dec. 15-19. Will share driving/expenses, call Julia 849-1820.

TYPING

EXPERT typing on Executive Electric. Call Theresa 9 to 5 at 392-8902; evenings and weekends at 288-5496. Multilingual.

Writer will assist students with term papers, theses, applications, curriculum vitae, etc. 739-2054 after 6.

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ALL members of AU invited to official meeting. Agenda-Elections Dec. 19, Place—Usual [waterhole]. Pres. S.S.

PERSONAL

Problem? Fell you need to rap with a rabbit? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Attention all groups, clubs, societies & McGill departments: please note that starting January 19, 1976, classifieds rates will increase to \$6 for 3 days [max. 20 words: 30 cents each additional word]. N.B.: Old rates will apply to non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements.

LOST

Gray woolen SWEATER w/collar & buttons down front. Sentimental value—knitted by my mother for my deceased father. Lost around Dentistry Library or skating rink. Please call Ferial 739-2631. REWARD!

HOUSING

Room & board available in small, quiet university residence. Contact Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 3473 University St.: 849-3004.

Sublet 1½ apt on Durocher near Milton, \$110 + electricity, furnished, modern bathroom & kitchenette, call Mr. Evans: 733-6044.

Quiet sunny 3 room townhouse apt. Atwater-Guy area \$165, utilities paid, immediate to Sept. 276-5175 or 932-3867.

Your own large lovely bedroom in apt w/another couple, available Dec 16, corner Prince Arthur & Durocher, \$75/m, call Anneke or Robin 6 pm 845-3087.

ROOM available in large attractive house on Ste. Famille [3670]. \$85/m everything included—co-op food arrangement also possible. 10 minutes from McGill. 843-8224 evenings.

Apt. need 3rd to share 5½ [Jan 1] 414 Prince Arthur W. #3, 845-1592.

Wanted—male student to share large 2½-room apartment next to McGill & downtown. Rent \$90 each. Must be Kosher. Phone Jack 849-6743.



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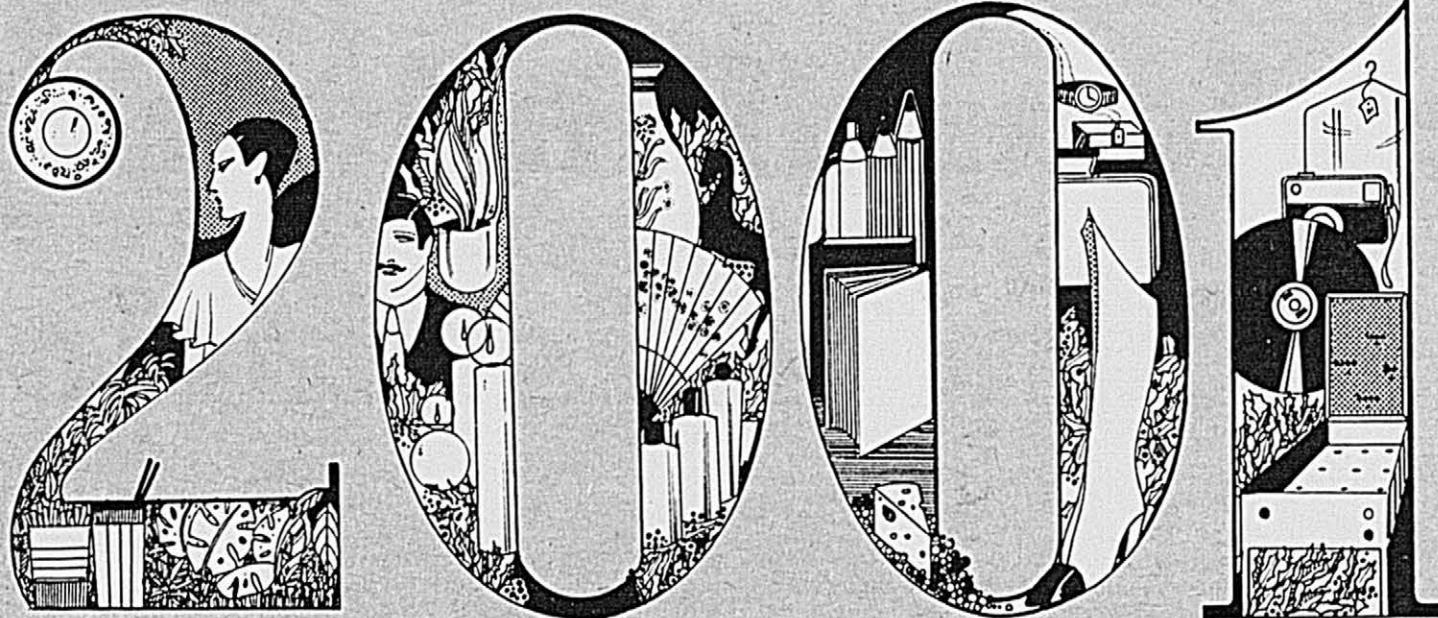


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Newfoundland; the end of splendid isolation

by Michael Lewis

A need for a common defence underlined the Canadian Confederation that was engineered so superbly by Upper and Lower Canada. Macdonald and his minions, knowing full well that the rest of British North America would eventually be moulded into one enormous colony, expected only slight difficulties in creating a united Canada.

Of course things did not work out as planned. British Columbia was torn with dissension while Nova Scotia, in spite of Sir Charles Tupper, being in league with Macdonald, never exorcised the belief that they had been duped into Confederation against their will.

Yet one colony was able to resist the lure of Canada successfully. The question which puzzles many contemporary Canadians is why Newfoundland resisted Confederation for such a long time. After all, every Canadian knows the advantages of being a Canadian. Colour television and two cars. The Newfoundlanders, however, decided to forego these luxuries in favour of their colonial independence.

The question which puzzles many Newfoundlanders is why their country should have joined Canada in 1949 at a time when the future was looking good economically because of the post-war boom.

Newfoundland has never really been interested in the affairs of the mainland because it has never really been a part. The impetus to Confederation was a fear of the growing empire in the south; a fear which could only be felt by a people living as part of the continental stream. Newfoundland never felt this threat. It was, and is, part of the Atlantic zone and not the continental. It also boasts the distinction of having been discovered by John Cabot in the fifteenth century and was Britain's oldest colony.

The events from 1867 to 1949 represent a struggle for the island to maintain its individual character as a Crown Colony of the British Empire. In the end, Newfoundland had to succumb to Confederation. Its precarious economy had placed the advantage on the side of Canada almost from the outset, climaxing in the Terms of Union which were signed exactly 27 years ago to this day.

A referendum had been held in the colony on 3 June of 1948 in which the people were allowed to decide whether they wanted a continuation of the colonial Commission Government, the responsible self government they had once enjoyed or confederation with Canada. At the first polling, 69,000 people favoured responsible government and 64,000 for confederation.

As there was no clear majority, a second polling was held during which there were two options, either confeder-

ation with Canada or responsible government. When the votes were counted, 78,000 people chose confederation and 71,000 chose responsible government.

1948 was also the year in which Newfoundland enjoyed its first major surplus of funds since the first World War.

Although always a loyal colony, Newfoundland was one of the first areas of the British Empire to agitate for responsible self-government. By 1855 permission had been granted by Royal Charter. Newfoundlanders found that they had their own House of Assembly with elected members and all the trimmings of autonomy.

Less than ten years later, the question of Newfoundland's responsible government, along with that of the other British North American colonies, was to be put to the test when the Charlottetown Conference mushroomed into the Quebec Conference.

At the Conference, the Newfoundland representatives, Sir F.B.T. Carter and Sir Ambrose Shea, publicly admitted that they were in favour of a united

British North American Confederation. They were however thwarted by the Government in St. John's which had not given them the authority to commit the colony to anything definite.

At first, their reluctance did not outwardly concern Macdonald who placed more importance on the Maritime provinces. Yet a clause was included in the British North America Act which would allow Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, into the Confederation whenever they wished.

But conditions were attached for admittance. In order to come into Canada, the Newfoundland mining barons would have had to surrender all their mineral and property rights to the Dominion Government in return for an annual payment of \$150,000. Not satisfied with this precondition, the Newfoundland Government, prompted by the railway and mining concerns, decided nonetheless to further explore the possibilities of the union. Negotiations were opened between the two governments in 1869.

Macdonald had by this time decided

that Newfoundland might be useful because of its location in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Control of Newfoundland from Ottawa instead of London would also mean a virtual monopoly on the St. Lawrence fishing industry.

Hence Newfoundland was offered the same annual payment, and would be allowed to retain control of all Crown Lands. Also, a subsidy was offered for the development of Newfoundland fisheries, a small naval force would be organized and a year-round shipping service to link centres in Newfoundland to Great Britain and the Canadian mainland. All that was then needed was the permission of the island's people. The motion for Confederation lost quite simply because the Newfoundland people did not want to join.

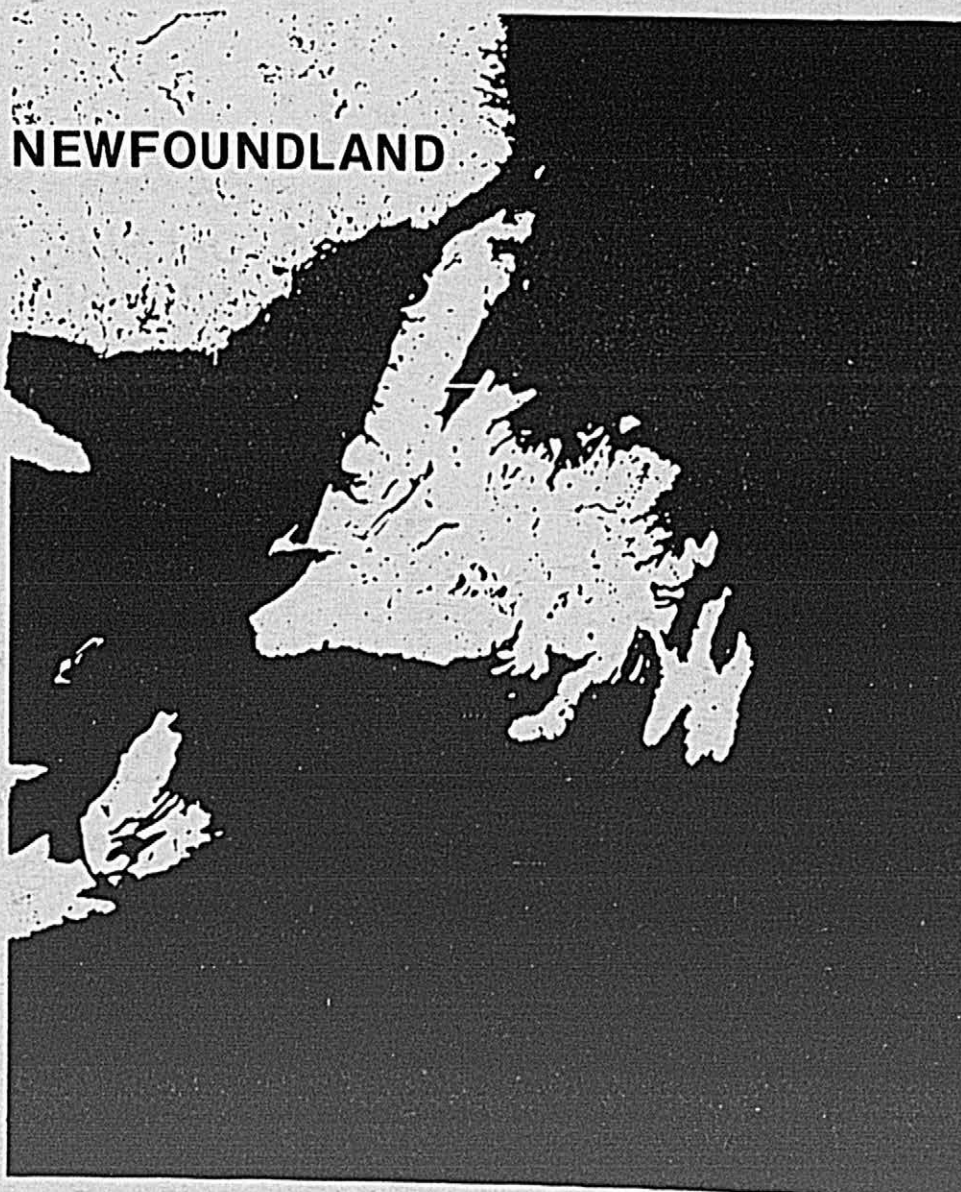
The one chance Canadian business did have to entice the Newfoundlanders into union was missed because Ottawa did not act quickly enough. It occurred in 1857 during a crisis between Newfoundland and France. The French had never been very happy about the loss of Newfoundland to the British although they were made to acknowledge British suzerainty finally in 1713 at the Peace of Utrecht following the War of Spanish Succession. The French had been able to secure certain fishing rights off the island's coast and a part of the shore had actually been allocated for the purpose of landing to dry their catch.

In 1857, Great Britain accorded full recognition to this "French Shore" which inflamed the Newfoundland fishermen. Desperate, feeling annoyed with the mother Country, an appeal was made to the Canadian Government for help. Influenced by growing Canadian fishing companies, the Dominion might have lodged a protest with the British Government. As Canada was the senior dominion, it was logically felt in St. John's that a Canadian protest would carry more leverage.

As Ottawa was pondering over this proposal, a note was received by the Newfoundlanders from London. The "Labouchere Despatch" apologised to the Colonial Government and affirmed that the agreement of all the Newfoundland people was paramount for any decision which might directly affect them.

In the wording of the despatch Newfoundlanders were the "essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights". The Newfoundland fishermen were appeased; their confidence in the might of Mother Britannia once again bolstered and the Canadians kicked themselves. The odd thing is that the Labouchere Despatch did not reverse Westminster's decision about the French Shore. The French finally gave it up voluntarily ... in 1904.

Newfoundland had always been tot-
continued on page 9



continued from page 9

tering economically. In the period from 1892-94, the Colony collapsed. In 1892, a terrible storm decimated a large part of the coastline and, in the same year, a fire destroyed St. John's.

In 1894, one of the three banks closed placing pressure on the other two which led to financial breakdown. Eventually these banks were also forced to close which consequently impaired payment of the public debt. The Government had used one of these banks as its financial agent, and, after this bank shut down, the interest to the Government ceased.

The first thing to do for Newfoundland was to fall on Great Britain for help. The British merchants were willing to take control of the colonial finances, but only if there were outright imperial authority. The Newfoundlanders then thought of Canada and negotiations opened between the two Governments in 1895. What doomed this attempt was the truly grave aspect of the colony's problems.

Newfoundland had run up a public debt of \$15,800,000 which Canada did not want to be responsible for. Although the talks were abandoned, the colony was saved by a loan from the Colonial Secretary, Sir Robert Bond, which made it possible for the colony to get further loans from Canadian banks.

The connection with Canada became more marked from this time. Newfoundland and Canada could not agree on terms of union because of Newfoundland's critical finances. That Canada gave Newfoundland terms more favourable than it had given to any other province did little for the island. However, a Canadian business presence was growing. Steam services had been established before the 1914-18 War with the mainland. Newfoundland minerals were exported to Sydney, N.S., for processing. As there were no native banks following 1894, Canadian banks moved into the colony and Canadian currency was accepted as legal tender alongside Newfoundland's.

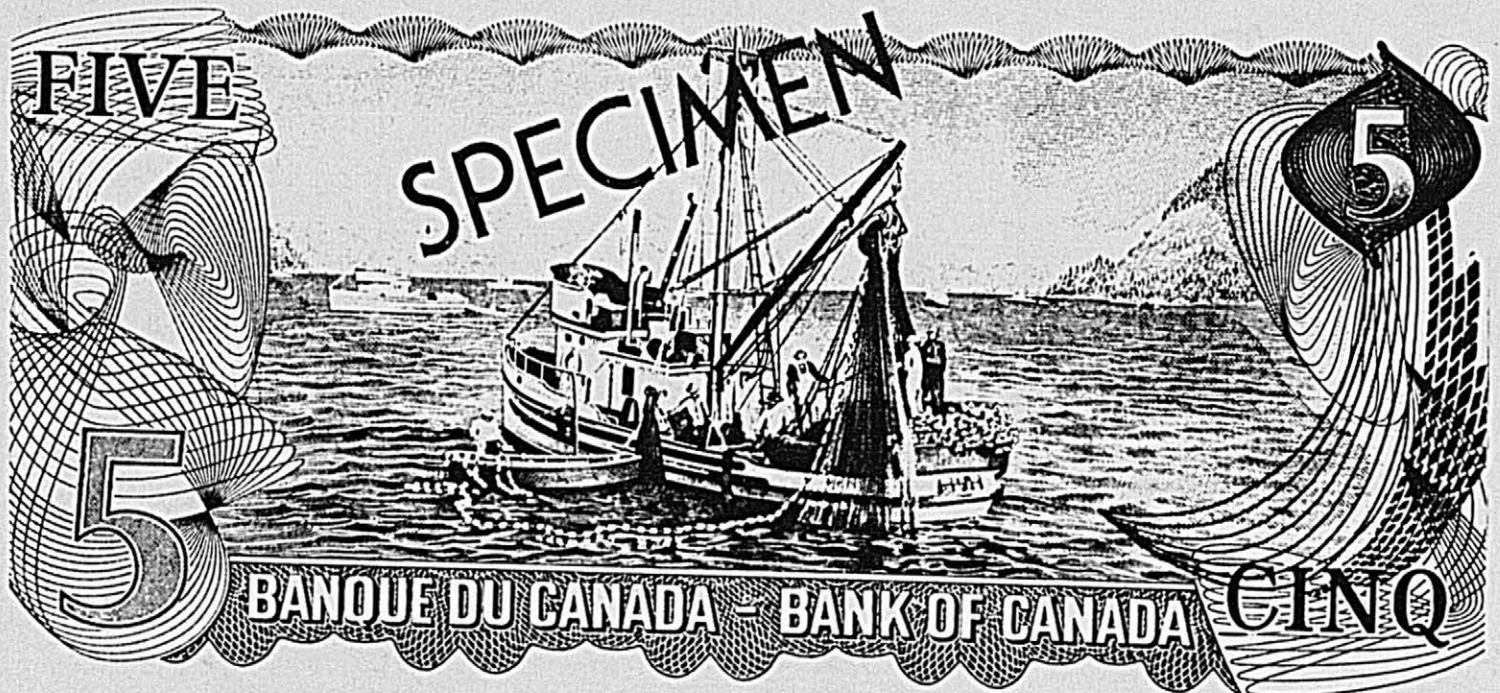
During the First World War, the island enjoyed some prosperity. But this was only a temporary respite as the economy, which hinged on cod, was geared to foreign markets and especially British buyers. It was in 1929 that the Newfoundland economy, along with most of the world, crashed.

The Government scraped by for a couple of years until 1933 when a Royal Commission recommended that the colony, "be given a rest from party politics". This meant that Newfoundland's responsible government would be replaced by a 'Commission Government' controlled from the Dominion's Office in Westminster.

As the Commission Government took office, the world demand for salt cod fell. The Government then concentrated on developing aspects of the island's industry which might have helped to alleviate the dependence on fish, but little progress was made.

The next time Newfoundland was to have financial security would be the Second World War. The island's strategic importance was exploited in 1940 after the fall of Europe. An exposed Newfoundland was inconceivable to both the Canadian and the British military. The Ministry of Defence in Ottawa built several R.C.A.F. bases on Newfie territory and the Royal Navy fortified St. John's Harbour.

By 1945, Newfoundland's budget showed a surplus and responsible government was again suggested. Britain, however, announced that a National Convention would be held for a "free and informal decision as to their (the Newfoundlanders) future form of government." By 1947, this Convention informally decided to send a delegation to Ottawa to reopen the old question of



The Newfoundlanders proving their worth in the Canadian Confederation.

Canadian Confederation.

As the Department of External Affairs writes in *Newfoundland: Canada's new Province*, "The basic problem was that of including within a matured federal system a country that had developed independently of the other provinces and whose economy and administrative arrangements were very different ... On the one hand, Newfoundland could not be expected to enter Confederation unless it received reasonable assurance that it could carry on financially as a province. On the other hand, it was obviously desirable that the financial arrangements for Newfoundland should fit as nearly as possible into the existing framework of financial relations between the Federal Government and the provinces."

On 29 January, the National Convention informed the British Government that a referendum about the island's future would be held and that two choices would be on the roster. These included the restoration of responsible government and the continuance of Commission Government. A motion to include Confederation was defeated by the Convention by a vote of 29 to 16. The Colonial Secretary in London reversed this decision claiming that, "It would not be right that the people of Newfoundland should be deprived of an opportunity to consider the issue at the referendum."

As already seen, two referendums were necessary before the decision was finally made in favour of Confederation. The delegation which left for Ottawa under the Honourable A.J. Walsh more or less went with the support of the people and by Christmas of that year, it was obvious that Canada was finally to have its tenth province. Royal Assent was given and the incorporation of Newfoundland into Canada took place in March of 1949.

For the Newfoundlanders, this act was received with mixed emotions. Although people would now be eligible for the various social services the Canadian Government had to offer, their country had become a part of a larger one. The individuality of being a vague section of a diminishing British Empire had advantages that were lost with the new status as a province.

In defence of the Maritime Provinces

By Ellen McKeough

It's a shame that so many people go from cradle to grave thinking that Canada goes no further east than Quebec. They're missing the most flavourful part of the country—the Atlantic region. Maritimers have a real flair for living.

Now, a few facts should be set straight right from the beginning. Once you cross the Quebec-New Brunswick border, your thinking will have to be re-oriented somewhat. Maritimers, probably more than any other group of Canadians, realize the futility in constantly rushing. They realize that there is always an abundance of time at their disposal. If the pots (lobster traps, for all the uninitiated), aren't cleaned for winter storage before the first snowfall, so what? They can always be put away dirty, can't they?

The 'Newfie Bullet', currently a Newfoundland cargo train, was used as a passenger train in the sixties. It would make the five hundred mile trip across the Rock (Newfoundland) in approximately twenty hours, under optimum conditions. If the Bullet happened to collide with a wayward moose or caribou that couldn't amble out of the train's path in time, there would be an hour to an hour and a half delay. The average Torontonians, who is used to slightly faster modes of transportation, may be slightly upset by such a delay. Not so with your average Newfoundlander. He knows that St. John's or Port-aux-Basques or wherever he is going will still be there when the train finally decides to arrive.

Not every facet of the Maritime way of life is geared to a slow pace. Drop into a Cape Breton ceilidh sometime and find out what a party is really supposed to be

like. If the host and hostess are worthy of those titles, they've said to hell with buying just a fridge-full of beer; they've bought enough to fill the bathtub as well. Chances are their guests will need liquid refreshment. Cape Breton step dancers are reputed to be among the best in the world. They can keep the upperparts of their bodies so stiff that it appears rigor mortis has set in, while their legs undergo such contortions that one would be inclined to think the dancer was in the middle of an epileptic fit. The music that accompanies this phenomenon is a Scottish jig or reel, played by a fiddler who has the power to make his instrument give birth to the music, not just produce it. The general commotion at a good ceilidh is such that it puts the scene that greeted Tam O'Shanter at Kirk-Alloway to shame.

To the outsider, the pace of life in the Maritimes may seem sluggish, and the modes of entertainment rather unsophisticated. But the Maritimers are a very basic, uncomplicated breed of people. This could stem from the fact that their traditional forms of work—farming, fishing and mining—have kept them in touch with Mother Earth. They know the land and sea will always be theirs, so they don't hurry. They work hard to make a living, so they enjoy their leisure time in the best way they know how. The simplicity of their lifestyle tends to make them look stupid, and sometimes rather vulgar in the eyes of their fellow Canadians. 'Newfie' jokes reflect quite well the light in which the rest of Canada sees the Maritimes. Consider the following:

Question: What is written on the bottom of all pop bottles sold in Newfoundland?
Answer: Open at other end.

It is any wonder Maritimers feel more like Maritimers than Canadians?

James Bay: not only the natives will suffer

by Janet Ritch

"Ah," said one bitterly, "what's the crap for—this business about the Indians? Say what you like, there's got to be something more to this thing than what you read in the papers. Believe them, you'd think there wasn't nobody else living in the friggin province. Listen, these politicians know what they're doing. This once, anyway. The bleeding economy needs a boost."

"Sure," said the other. "For something. For me it's a job. A guy has to live. Know what I mean? He's got to eat and shit regular."

—conversation between construction workers—

George W. Bauer, James Bay:
The last massacre of Indian rights.

"Just as the Canadians were born to look after themselves, so the Inuit were born to look after themselves too."

—Samwillie Annahatak, Vice-President
of the Payne Bay Community Council,
1974.

The controversy over the James Bay Development project has died down with the signing of the Final Agreement last month between the Indians of Quebec Association (IOQA) and the Quebec Government. In the short run the Cree and Inuit will suffer from the loss of their lands. In the long run, perhaps, les Québécoises will suffer.

In principle all Canadians suffer. The whole affair proves that our industrial society with all its impersonality and uncontrollable growth, discounts any stand in opposition to the demands of monopoly capital. We are all exploited although not as blatantly as the Inuit and Cree.

Who benefits?

The James Bay Development Project was first introduced by Bourassa as a means of creating jobs to ease unemployment in Quebec, in "fulfillment" of his election promise the year before.

Officially, Bourassa stated that the project would create 125,000 jobs; 56,000 of these would be in construction. Financial editor R.G. Gibbons of *The Montreal Star* thought at the time the maximum the project would provide would be 10,000 to 15,000 working positions.

Based on comparisons with the Churchill Falls Project, which created 4,260 jobs and the Columbia River Project which created 4,000 jobs, the estimation of 125,000 seems to be inflated.

Bourassa's additional rationale for the project was the rising cost of energy which necessitated the establishment of provincial control over these resources. Demand for the energy seemed to come more from New York than the province of Quebec.

Initially the project's main investors were to be Consolidated Edison of New York and Prudential Assurance Co. This would involve the usual sell-out of Canadian resources to American interests in which the commitment of power for export would finance the project. This was the case in the Columbia River Treaty which was to supply provincial demands for electricity.

Now British Columbia cannot meet Canadian demands and is having to create new sources of electricity with billions of dollars in capital investment.

The court case initiated by IOQA against the James Bay Development Corporation, the James Bay Energy Corporation and 24 contracting firms to stop the development, did provide the opportunity for many experts in the energy field to testify that the project was unnecessary.

Within 10 to 20 years New York will have built nuclear generators to supply her needs. The Americans have already developed generators capable of producing far more electricity at a cheaper cost than James Bay will ever achieve.

It was for this reason that the planning and execution of the project had been so rushed that no environmental studies had been done and the Cree and Inuit had not even been informed. The whole affair reeked of corruption after the rebellion of some workers on the project in James Bay who damaged \$35 million worth of equipment.

At the subsequent Royal Commission of Inquiry into Union Freedom, Louis Laberge, head of the Quebec Federation of Labour, revealed that union freedom had been illegally limited in order to guarantee labour peace throughout the construction and ensure maximum speed.

Ecology as an afterthought

It wasn't until four months after Bourassa had announced the project that STOP (Society to Overcome Pollution) and other groups pressured for an ecological study to measure its impact on the environment. Initially in 1971, five major rivers flowing into James Bay were to be dammed, effecting 144,000 square miles of land.

From pressures within and without the Quebec government, it was decided to put all the dams on the major river, La Grande, which would flood 20,000 square miles, half of which would be permanent. There would be eight dams and four major power plants on the La Grande River and twenty secondary plants and control structures in the area.

Despite these obvious disturbances to the natural order, Environment Minister Jeanne Sauvé, having prepared a quick assessment by Environment Canada, indicated that little damage would result if the development was handled properly.

Alan Penn, a professor at McGill, was an environmental advisor to the native groups involved in the hearings. He suggested that a review board independent of the government and all parties involved would be a good alternative to the hearings in the court.

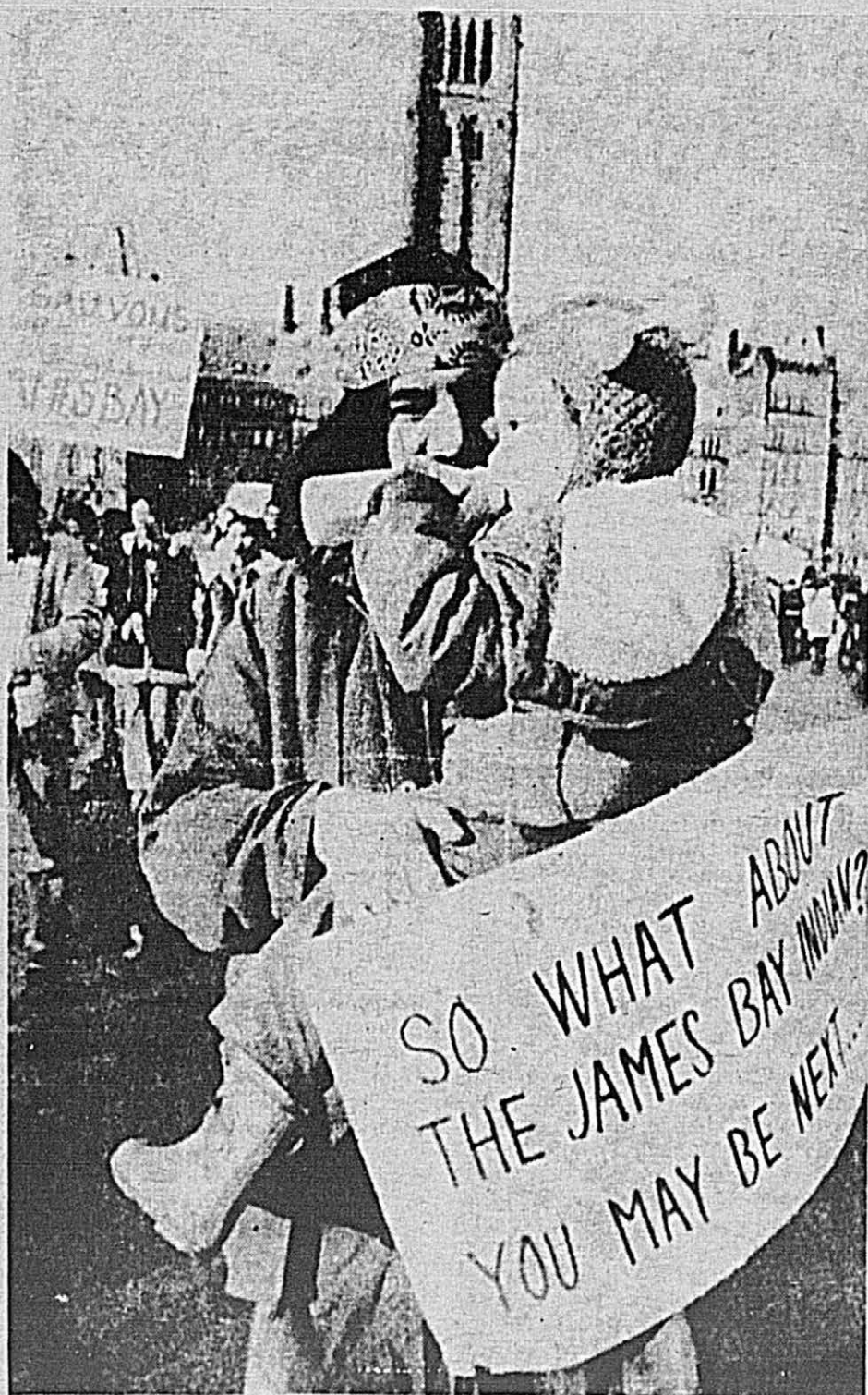
The Agreement in Principle instituted a joint study program to investigate the extent of land use in the area of James Bay from two years ago to five years into the future. The data which has been accumulated by a group of professors and graduate students at McGill, clearly indicates that the majority of Inuit still rely on hunting and gathering for their livelihood, even though the government has previously asserted that only the elders are still clinging to the old hunting traditions.

Peter Usher, a consultant for the natives of the northwest territories stated recently to a McGill audience that the government intentionally misuses research material.

It is generally accepted that the fragile ecology around James Bay will suffer from the creation of inland seas through changes in patterns of erosion and siltation, water temperature and vegetation. The infinite number of subtle transformations which cannot now be fully realized will reveal themselves after the damage has been done.

One impact which has been ignored is the increased potential for earthquakes. With billions of tons of new weight in water being added to the land and the existence of the upper St. Lawrence fault proving the instability of the land in southern Quebec, the possibilities for major earthquakes is very high. It has occurred under similar circumstances.

The James Bay project lies right on the treeline where the growing season is short and growth is slow. After the temporary floods the forests would take



Workers manage without management

by David Ress

What do you do when the bosses pull out of town?

In St Jerome, Quebec, and Lowell, Vermont, workers decided to take matters into their own hands, and run the plants themselves.

St Jerome is the home of the Société Populaire Tricofil, composed of workers at Tricofil, formerly Regent Knitting Mills plant there. In June, 1974, Regent locked the employees out after demands for cost-of-living salary adjustments were made.

The workers managed to gain control of the plant after a fund-raising campaign in St Jerome netted about \$150,000 matched by a dollar for dollar grant by the Quebec Industrial Development Corporation. The shares sell at \$100 each and are expected to yield eight per cent. This is hoped to provide about half the estimated required capital to keep the plant operating for a year.

Société Populaire Tricofil has signed 15 contracts to date with area chain stores, and has received over \$200,000 in orders in the last few months.

"When workers participate in management, they're far more involved in the whole process of production," a Tricofil spokesman told newspapers recently, adding, "If they waste time, they lose money for themselves and not the boss."

Workers' participation at Tricofil is accomplished through a version of the shareholders-board of directors pattern.

Tricofil's shareholders, both employees and the general public, elect a board of seven plant workers. The board members then make most of the operating decisions with the advice of a few professional managers.

The hiring of one of these professional managers, Mr. Khoa, a Vietnamese, has led left wing journals here to attack the Société populaire Tricofil for employing "an exploiter of Vietnamese workers." However Tricofil felt there was no choice in hiring Khoa, as no one else would work for the cooperative.

Khoa and other professionals are rumored to have \$30,000 salaries.

"There are problems," Société Populaire Tricofil spokesmen say, "but we have here a plant for the workers and run by real workers. That's what's important. It's a very successful experiment."

There seemed to be no signs of discontent with Tricofil's management.

"We had no choice," one worker said, "either we ran the place or we'd be unemployed." The St Jerome area suffers from a high rate of unemployment, and the Tricofil workers—whose average age is 48, and most of whom have fewer than seven years of schooling—would have had serious problems finding other work.

A common leftist objection to Tricofil is the belief that workers' management, which is seen as a socialist ideal, is impossible in a capitalist society. Tricofil workers are not seen as more militant than the majority of Quebec unionists, and don't join with them.



"If it's not workers' management," said one Tricofil worker, "I don't know what else to call it."

The Lowell, Vermont experiment also appears to be working. There, the Vermont Asbestos Group, 180 Lowell miners, took over a GAF asbestos mine after the corporation left this March.

GAF decided that the mine, located in the economically depressed north Lamolite county area, near the Quebec border, was "uneconomical" because of Vermont required air pollution controls.

President of the Vermont Asbestos Group mining operation, John Lupien, said the miners "thought their whole

future had been destroyed" when GAF moved out.

However, the miners pooled their resources and bought the mine. The Group's shares are all owned by miners who elect the 14-member Board of Directors. Of the 14, ten are mine workers and four are from the Town of Lowell.

The miners have purchased the air pollution control equipment that GAF refused to install. The prospect of at least ten more years of asbestos is a "hopeful sign", and the Vermont

continued on page 47

China festival comes to McGill

by William Shanley

In an age when one can fly from one side of the globe to the other and in a city where people from all parts of the earth have come to settle, it seems amazing that there remains such little communication and understanding among people from the different nations of the world.

Few of us realize the importance and often chauvinistic attitude with which we associate our national heritage. In striving towards a better world the barriers of nationalism and ethnic autonomy must be transcended and the realization achieved that we are all

people with common traits and characteristics, of course influenced by our national cultures but not isolated within them. We have common goals in improving the state of man. This does not mean that one denies a cultural origin, but rather that people share and exchange their experiences, not with a goal of homogeneity, but with a goal of friendship and understanding.

The China Week, a co-operative effort among Chinese students at three Canadian universities, Toronto, Waterloo and McGill, is a program to promote an understanding of China here in

Canada. In the past the Chinese Students Associations of each university have organized cultural festivals which have invariably proved a success. This January's event takes on a new significance for the three universities have joined together to present a program to Eastern Canada which will have as its goal the further solidification of Sino-Canadian friendship.

Friendship is built upon familiarity and trust. It is further solidified by common goals and aspirations for the future. The people of the West and East have remained unfamiliar to one another and bars have stood in the way of the establishment of mutual trust. But now the world has grown much smaller and people are progressing to new conceptions of the future. China Week will attempt to bring to Canadians a familiarity with China and its socialist transformation which is providing a hopeful and impressive path to the future. It will also try to introduce the goals of the Chinese people in a clear picture to break down misconceptions held in the past and to establish a basis for trust, as their aspirations for the future are in essence shared by all who want to create a better world.

The China Week will be held at McGill University from January 23rd to the 30th. The week will include xxxxxx speaker program and two feature films, to be shown on Friday, "Tanzam Railway" and "Land of Beauty In Tibet". There will be a series of lunchtime films throughout the week shown free in the Engineering and Leacock buildings. A special publication will be issued which will include articles concerning various aspects of China's developmental process and which will introduce the China Week, explaining its goals and programs. The

week will begin with a "China Night" which shall present a program of cultural performances.

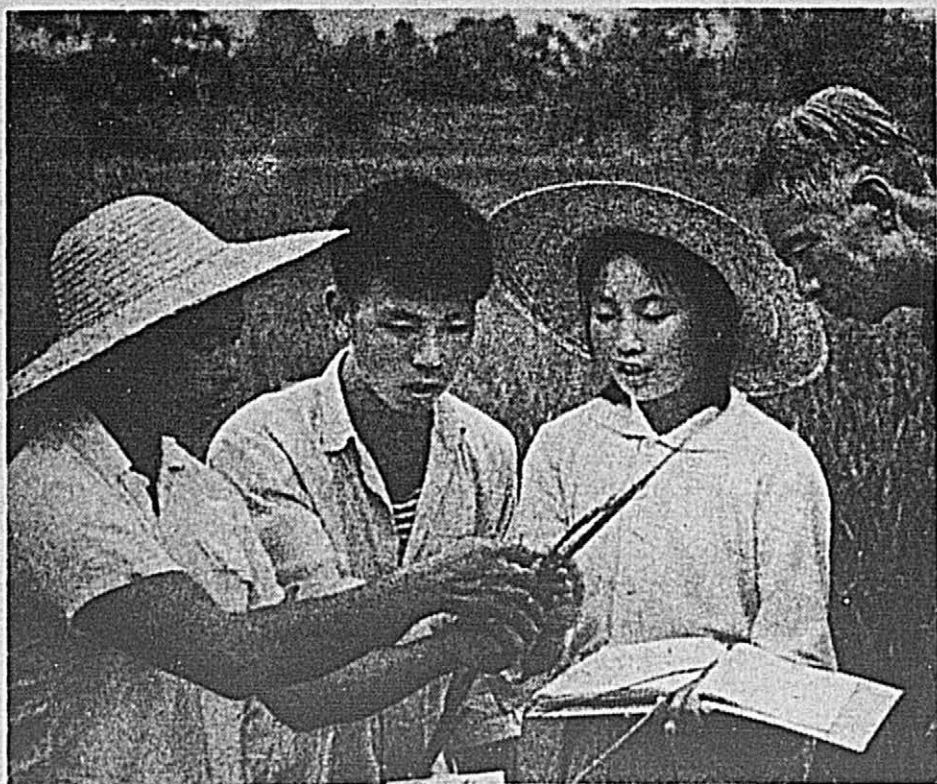
The Chinese Students' Associations from each university will contribute an exhibition of photographs with accompanying captions describing several aspects of New China. McGill's portion will be on exhibit in the Redpath Library for the entire month of February.

The exhibition has three main parts. The first, arranged by McGill students, will depict China's social and economic construction. The second deals with China's national minorities, and the third with the movement of educated youth to the countryside.

Other aspects of the exhibition will include a handicraft display, paper-cuts, Chinese stamps and an explanation of the modern simplification of the Chinese written language.

One of the most lively aspects of the China week will be a "China Night" featuring cultural performances including Chinese instrumentals, choir, folk songs, folk dances and drama.

Through the course of these events we can be sure that the Chinese students will achieve their goal in advancing another step in the solidification of Sino-Canadian friendship and understanding. They will be providing Canadians with a comprehensive view of China's great progress over the past twenty-six years. Their contribution in this society is extremely important for this view of China, with such cultural insights and sensitivity, could not be presented effectively except by the Chinese themselves. That they feel this responsibility and concern for bringing a picture of China to Canadians is commendable and deserves a great deal of appreciation.



James Bay...

continued from page 10

years to rejuvenate. The black spruce, for example, could not replace itself in three generations even if planted.

In the future the loss of those trees for lumber or pulp and paper might mean something to southern Quebec. Even if the value of the flooded land is appreciated only by the Cree who owned it, the north will someday prove crucial to release and sustain, with its resources, the population pressures in the south. It is everyone's long-term interest to avoid ruining that land before it becomes essential.

Who suffers?

The worst effect of the project will be the disruption of key habitats of the animals and their consequent decline in numbers. The Inuit and Cree in the area would have followed suit if not for welfare and the Final Agreement which was signed on November 12 of this year.

However, the death of the animals, including the beaver population (years have been spent revitalizing it as a new economic resource,) means the destruction of their way of life. One small but significant gain from the court procedures was the relocation of one dam on the La Grande River, 21 miles further inland. Formerly the dam would have been placed right in the middle of a whitefish spawning ground on which the

Indians in Fort George relied for their food.

No-one doubts the inevitable takeover of the native lands by outside interest. What are the needs of 10,000 Inuit and Cree compared with the millions in Montreal and New York alone?

It would be quite impractical for the entire south to go without energy, oil, steel, etc. and build igloos in the local parks and hunt chickadees. To the Eskimos, their conversion to an industrial lifestyle seems just as ludicrous.

Struggle for Recognition

When construction began in the area the conflict of interest was not even recognized. It took the Indians of Quebec Association a full year to obtain information on the initial stages of the development.

Based on The Law of Aboriginal Rights and the Dorlon Commission of 1971, Justice Albert Malouf of the Supreme Court ruled that the native people do have aboriginal rights to their land. When the Agreement in Principle was signed a year later, the Quebec Court of Appeal radically overturned Malouf's decision.

The following year, while working out the finer points of the Final Agreement, all legal proceedings for an injunction against the development were suspended

ed and the construction barricaded by the agreement for a media blackout.

It was clear that the issue was not whether the project would continue but what the Cree and Inuit could extract as compensation. The Agreement in Principle which had surrendered native claims, rights, titles and interest in the land to the Quebec Government had actually destroyed their bargaining power. It was for this reason that Andrew Delisle, the president of the Indians of Quebec Association had considered the agreement a sell-out and had been pressuring the Cree not to sign the Final Agreement.

However, if the Final Agreement had not been signed on November 11, the native people would have had to go to the Supreme Court or started new court proceedings. By the time they'd argued the whole case through again, the James Bay project would have been near completion.

The burden of cost to the natives would have been another deterrent. The Dept. of Indian Affairs of the Federal Government would no longer want to finance their legal fight, since their objective, to force the Government of Quebec into serious negotiations, had been achieved.

A sellout or the best they could get?

The benefits they did obtain could

prove to be significant to a certain extent or just a mirage. The exclusive hunting, fishing and trapping rights over 60,000 square miles is superficial since the government retains mineral rights and can claim 5,000 square miles at any time without compensation.

With regards to the creation of two regional governments and twenty-one new municipalities, Peter Usher commented that "all local control is an illusion against the real adverse interests of the southern government."

Finally, even the monetary benefits are being carefully controlled so that the native groups cannot accumulate too much wealth. The 150 million dollars in tax free cash which is being paid on strict distribution schedules into native development corporations, must only be utilized after consultation with the government, for the first twenty years.

Meanwhile the cost of the James Bay Development Project has risen from \$6 billion to recent estimates of \$15 billion. Both time and money are taking their toll on the initial value of the investment. Concerning the Cree and Inuit, this project only broke the ice for the inevitable forthcoming disruptions. Foreign investors such as the French and the Germans already have designs to exploit radium and other minerals in northern Quebec.

Have a Happy Holiday!



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Editor in Chief:
Managing Editor:
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'Why is McGill Daily'

Reprinted below is a key excerpt from The Uncertain Mirror, the 1970 report of the Federal Government's special Senate Committee on mass media. Its corrosive and caustic critique of Canadian college communication surpasses the insult quotient of all our letters to the editor put together. Dig in your fangs.

The Committee devoted part of its research effort and a full day of its hearings to the student press in Canada. We find it reassuring to report that although the rhetoric surrounding this subject had changed in the past few decades, nothing else has. Canada's best student newspapers are still unprofessional, shrill, scurrilous, radical, tasteless, inaccurate, obscene, and wildly unrepresentative of their campus audience. They always have been. In 1926, A.J.M. Smith wrote a quatrain that is still quoted:

"Why is the McGill Daily?"

Asked the pessimist sourly.

"Thank God," said the optimist gaily,

"That it isn't hourly!"

The McGill Daily is no better loved

now than it was then. Canada's student newspapers continue to be the most deplorable, and the most widely deplored segment of the country's press. Even some staffers on university newspapers are alarmed at the prevailing fashion among student editors to ram SDS ideology down their audience's throats. David Chenoweth, managing editor of The McGill Daily at the time of our hearings, told the Committee that members of the student press have too often ignored the interests of the general campus audience for the sake of propagandizing along very narrow lines...

The student press has become increasingly ineffective, for it has increasingly alienated its own audience...

For while the student press has the fewest "external" controls on all the media operating within Canada today, it has internally enslaved itself through politics, immaturity, and an understandable lack of expertise.

Right on, Mr. Chenoweth. But the Committee, which is rich in years and wisdom, cannot recall a time when this was not the case...

This year's Daily has
been produced by.....

Lauren Arffa, Sara Binder, Lori Cohen, Marc Cassini, Peter Krawczuk, Amanda Edwards, Ted Nation, Judy Polumbbaum, Michael Ledonna, Justin Loughry, Michael Lewis, Ellen McKeough, David Ress, Janet Ritch, Norman Stark, Audrey Stone, Barbara Vali, Ted Wakefield, Sara Williams, Sherwin Wong, Martin Braun, Katherine Gutkind, Debra Fogel, Julia Halprin, Malcolm MacLeod, Tony Porter, Nick Pogue, Helena Lamed, Bob Engonia, Robert Bellini, Dana Elena, John Elstad, Mark Sandiford, Patrick, Jeff Kessler, Malcolm Guy, Charlie Clark, Sasha Cunningham, Larry Black, Lorne Merryweather, Rory Clarke, George Kopp, Barbara Scales, Daniel Boyer, Ron Fleischman, Theresa Chruscinski, John McHugh, Irina Loewy, Dave Rosen, Eva Friede, Faith Backus, Alex Paterson, Allan Reedy, Julie Wexler, Linda Dyer, Corrine Sutherland, Ma, Maggie Gosselin, Francesca Proffitt, Allison Rowley, Joe Rubin, Myron Wellk, Tim Pytko, Danny Shahrabani, James Putzel, Andrew Plank, Oleg Zadorozny, Michel Zelnick, Zeb Cohen, Ian Wong, Ivy Steinberg, Harold Rosenberg, Mike Cohen, John M. Robertson, Tim Perry, Gordie Oliver, Chris Smith, Cran Snord, Stephen Braginetz, Gulliver Nguy, Giovanni Gray, Theresa Normandin, Bruce Campbell; and the crew at S'S*T*: Jeff Liberman, Dave Bowman, Robin Johnston, Terry Quigley, David Leicester, Heather Wallace, Craig Toomey, Victor Berger, Stacey Johnston, Bob Burton, Chris Taylor, Ken McRitchie

Comment

The wage and wage controls

Reports in the press indicate increasing public support for the wage and price control program of the Trudeau government. If, in fact, cautious acceptance supplants the initial widespread hostility to the controls, then the Liberal strategy will be deemed at least a political coup. But before national forbearance replaces polemic, there are a few things which must be said about the economic gospel-according-to-Ottawa.

It is no secret that public policy affects certain segments of the population unequally. Where levels of income are the subject of such policy, questions of equity should be the foremost concern of policy-framers. But clearly the Trudeau government does not agree with such rationale, if its present economic policy is any barometer. For bias against labour pervades the mechanics, priorities, and underlying philosophy of the current controls scheme.

Under the present set-up, wages are much more accessible to constraint than prices. Specified maximum increases and percentage formulas establish well-defined parameters within which collective bargaining must operate.

In contrast, price control—based on regulation of profit margins—is considerably more complex. The anti-inflation review board uses fluctuations in profit margins to determine allowable price increases or to order roll-backs.

Now any second year management student can catalogue the number of accounting ploys which firms might utilize to "adjust" their profit margins—and thus buttress their case before the review board. Herein lies a glaring inequity in the controls process.

While labour's disputes over wage settlements are front page copy at the *Gazette* or the *Star*, the quasi-ethical accounting acrobatics of the corporate sector operate subtly in the sanctuary of the backroom.

This relative invisibility of corporate machinations, coupled with the number of avenues open to clever accounting, may easily subvert the price side of controls—while labour suffers the full impact of wage constraints.

This is, to some extent, an inherent limitation of any controls scheme—as such we cannot hold the Trudeau government completely responsible. But rather than combatting the shortcoming, the present set of controls aggravates it. A clause in the legislation allows the review board to overlook increasing profit margins of a firm if they are due to unusual productivity gains or unanticipated favourable cost developments. If ever there existed an inviting loophole, this surely is it.

Aside from such mechanical inequities, the program is undermined by deficiencies in scope. Ottawa is powerless to control import prices; it is unwilling to constrain food prices outside the farm gate; and its long term economic strategy includes a gradual increase in the cost of domestic oil to international levels. Thus while wages are constrained, unfettered prices of essential commodities like food and oil may squeeze the wage-earner, diminishing real income and wealth relative to others in the society.

Liberal supporters of the controls rely on voluntary restraint in unregulated sectors such as food processing and marketing to mitigate such unpleasant inequities. They insist that the recent

voluntary price freeze by major supermarket chains vindicates their confidence. But the beau geste of Steinberg's, Dominion, et al, is poor evidence of corporate willingness to forego profits.

The *Financial Times* recently revealed that a stabilization of prices in the supermarket chains is standard procedure for this time of year. Apparently the heavy volume of holiday business is sufficient, without price increases, to achieve whatever profit objectives these firms adopt. So what is easily construed as corporate self-sacrifice is in fact veiled self-interest, exploited for public relations purposes. It should inspire little confidence in the selflessness of the business sector.

Curiously enough, the most salient insights into the inequity emerge from conservative financial houses. Consultants and forecasters foresee no significant declines in capital investment next year—analysts believe that the present price controls are not sufficiently rigorous to dampen investors' optimism. Indeed, authorities at Research Securities of Canada predict that under the controls manufacturers' profits will increase by eight or nine percent this year, just under the ten percent figure they would project in the absence of controls. In contrast, wage hikes will average 13 percent, a five percent shortfall from last year's 18 percent average. Thus, concludes Arthur Donner of Research Securities, profit margins should benefit in the coming year of controls.

With such testimony from conservative financial institutions, labour is justified in its cynicism about controls. It is little comfort for cabinet officials to

plead the imperfection of any humanly designed program—the inequities are in large measure avoidable and very possibly deliberate.

But the most galling aspect of the controls strategy is the manner in which it has been justified by officials like Bryce Mackasey. The implication throughout has been that labour is at fault for the current inflation, and therefore justifiably bears the burden of the controls program. We hear that wage-earners' expectations have outrun their productivity, that the unions are too powerful, and that worker ambitions must be brought into line with economic reality for inflation to be conquered.

Such an analysis is unjust and dishonest because it neglects fundamental and complex causes of inflation for the sake of simplistic and class-biased solutions. It takes little account of world market conditions in raw materials, structural deficiencies in the world monetary system, inflation in the U.S. Least of all it fails to consider the emerging contradictions in our price-regulated market system that have rendered traditionally viable economic strategies useless.

Economists grovel amidst the debris of their shattered formulations, and liberal politicians move into the vacuum that the confusion has created, implementing inequitable solutions on the basis of narrow analysis.

One hopes that the reports of growing public acceptance of the wage and price controls are erroneous. A program so flawed and fundamentally unequal deserves resistance.

—Justin Loughry



by George Kopp

As countries go, expatriate Americans could do a lot worse than settle in Canada. First of all Canada is clean. Secondly, people don't seem to fight very much. Thirdly, there is much opportunity for an enterprising American to help Canadians in that area in which they are concentrating a huge portion of their national energy—the discovery of a Canadian identity.

Here at McGill, the intellectual right of centre of Canada, work in this area is proceeding apace. Americans are being insulted with great vigour. Besides the usual charges of being loud-mouthed aggressive boors, they are accused of coming to McGill for a cheap education. This latter is a great advance since it feeds that marvelous old stereotype of the rich American.

Subtler scholars are placing Americans in untenable philosophical positions, by asking questions like, "How can you live in the United States?" This is very hard to answer if one lives in Canada. The usual response is to try to protect friends and relatives back home (Oh, it's not so bad!).

This is followed with a list of questions about indisputable ills of the United States, such as "Can you go out at night? You don't have Medicare, do you? Gerald Ford isn't so bad, is he? How can you live in the country that murdered Allende?" and so on. The American must then admit that Canada is a far better country.

Once this admission is made, however, the American fares no better. The Canadian insinuates that Canada is doing the American a favour by being such a nice country. And then comes the killer—"But it won't stay this way for long. There are so many Americans coming in, soon it will be just like the States." Too bad, says the

American, suddenly homesick yet not knowing why.

"Canada will never be like the States," said one American student I spoke to. "Even if it does become like the States it won't be like the States. The best it can hope for in that direction is to be an imitation Los Angeles or Vegas. Christ, the real thing is bad enough."

Most Americans at McGill with whom I spoke bemoaned these very areas which they thought reflected the Americanization of Canada. The Olympics, the disregard for housing needs, the proliferation of high-rise office buildings in downtown Montreal, the increasing blandness and corruption of government, and the increasing marketing of Canada and things Canadian. The Americanization of Canada is not being imported; it is grown within.

This may help explain the bitter attitudes on the part of many American students here. A number of these people who arrived here several years ago, loved Canada and wouldn't live anywhere else. The majority, however, students who have been at McGill for only a couple of years, were just plain sick and tired of Canadians' feelings towards Americans.

Most of all the Americans resent the "free ride" accusation. "Most of the Americans I know are no richer than anyone else. I pay my own education. If I went to an American school my parents would have to pay most of it, and I don't think they can afford it."

Almost all of the people I spoke to complained of being put down. The usual reaction of a Canadian upon meeting an American is a crack of some sort. It has reached the point that most Americans will supply the crack before the Canadian, just to maintain good relations and avoid tedious political

arguments about US foreign policy. In other words, Americans are automatically defensive.

"It's really a drag," one person told me, "to have to explain why you were born in a certain place. I know that people from places like India and Africa have problems here too, but it's different. I mean at least you have the consolation of knowing that the person who does it to you is a racist, but it's not racism with Americans. All you can do is smile and take it."

"I find myself saying things about America," another student said, "that I would never say back home. I'd be the first to protest anything in the States but all I can do here is defend it. Canadians feel so threatened that all they do is attack us all the time. It's so stupid."

A common fear of Canadians is that the Americans will "take over." American students at McGill happen to be highly visible, but vastly outnumbered. The 1974-75 statistics show that there were precisely 11,879 more Canadians than Americans. That year there were only 1242 Americans in the whole university, or 8.2 percent.

Americans, however, are pegged by their accents, their straight blue jeans, hiking boots, plaid shirts, and overalls. Most of the clubs around the Union have a far higher proportion of American members than 8.2 percent, and the residences are practically eligible for statehood. Most Americans find that their friends are mainly American as well.

"Nobody else hangs out," complained one gringo. "They all have to get home before the Metro stops. You never meet anybody except Americans."

"It's not simply because McGill is a commuter school," another said. "It's the whole Canadian attitude toward university. There are commuter schools in New York that have a community feeling about them. It's an American thing—you go to college, you leave home. Even if you don't physically leave it's understood that your life has a different centre to it."

Another student said that he hasn't met more Americans than Canadians, "but most of the time the people I get really friendly with just turn out to be American, or Canadians from outside Montreal. I don't have too many friends who live here."

Americans, it seems, are taking over through no fault of their own. They just have

nowhere else to go. Even though they would like to assimilate into Canadian culture they find that American culture somehow dominates, or as some feel, that there is no Canadian culture that does not speak French.

"Real Canadian culture," one student told me, "and the nationalists' idea of Canadian culture are two different things. There are lots of distinctly Canadian manifestations that you can't find in the States. Workers' consciousness, for example."

This was echoed by several people. "Socialism" was named time and time again as the major difference between Canadian and American societies. Socialism here does not just include social programs like Medicare, but the highly political outlook of Canadian unions as well. The fact that a man like Michel Chartrand, whether one agrees with him or not, can maintain a position of power is a revelation to Americans. Even a party comparable in influence and politics to the NDP is inconceivable in the United States.

Few Americans have much contact with French Canadians, but one student who has been here for a few years feels that francophones are less hostile toward Americans than they are toward anglophone Canadians.

"The French Canadians are a culture, a North American culture. They have no contact with France. English Canada, though, is still tied very strongly to Europe, moreso than to North America. French Canadians can identify more strongly with Americans, who also have a North American culture, than with English Canadians."

Many might argue that English Canada is becoming more American all the time, to its great misfortune. The rise of anti-Americanism, however, is pushing the non-economic side of Canadian life away from the US and in subtle ways back to England. The new head of Stratford is an Englishman. Although British-sounding announcers are common on the CBC and American accent is taboo. And the Queen, of all people, has been invited to open the Olympic Games.

Although these examples hardly constitute a trend, I expect that a certain pro-British anti-American bias does exist in Canadian cultural circles. A big problem though is that this bias does not always manifest itself

where it should, the major area being television.

Canadian television in fact is exactly like American television only worse. Indigenous Canadian TV shows, including The National, are hack jobs. Other than imports all one can watch are dreadful country music shows and half-hearted dramas. Given the power of television in forming culture one would think that Canada would put the CBC to better use. It compares unfavourably with not only the BBC, but with ABC, NBC, and CBS.

CBC Radio, on the other hand, does magnificent public affairs broadcasting. This is Canadian culture, whether it gives strictly Canadian news or news from abroad. There is a Canadian viewpoint. The nationalist influence, however, seems to push mass media toward such boring presentations as the The Bush and the Salon. Canadian identity ought to be formed around Canada today, not Canada of a hundred years ago.

I believe that anti-Americanism as a way of life will be about as productive for Canada as anti-Communism as a way of life is for the United States. There are thousands of Americans in Canada and I expect thousands more in the States who would like to immigrate. These people are fed up with the United States but would not feel at home in an "old" country. I expect that those who wish to emigrate to Canada would give Australia as their second choice.

Americans like mobility and they like freedom. They see Canada as a place where both are in greater abundance than in the United States. Americans such as these are not imperialists, politically or culturally. The last thing they want is to create a Canada in the image of its southern neighbour.

A cultural identity based on resentment of the United States is more dependent on American society than an identity which accepts the American fact. If Canada accepts its North American position it can build on it. If it resents its North American position it will only wallow in its imagined second-rateness. Canada can become the dominant culture on this continent, since culture is measured by quality not quantity. To do this, however, it must, as the States did, open its arms to those who wish to help make it so.

"O"—



Canada
say can
you see

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Second Semester Film Schedule

Wednesday Nights

MMM/Sci-Fi series
8:00 p.m. 50 cents

FEBRUARY

- 4 Alphaville
- * 11 Death in Venice

- 18 Reptilicus
- 25 The Island

MARCH

- * 3 Fantastic Planet
- 10 Green Pastures
- 17 The Incredible Shrinking Man
- 24 The Trial
- 31 THX 1138

APRIL

- 7 Kwaidan
- 14 War of the Worlds

Friday Nights

International series
7 & 9:30 75 cents

JANUARY

- 23 Report on the Party & all its members

FEBRUARY [JAPAN]

- 6 Rashomon
- * 13 Rebellion
- 20 Onibaba
- 27 Ikiru

MARCH [FRANCE]

- 5 Le Petit Théâtre de Jean Renoir
- 12 Domicile Conjugale
- 19 Clair's Knee
- * 26 La Grande Bouffe

APRIL

- 2 TBA
- 9 TBA
- 16 TBA

Saturday Nights

Saturday Night Express
7 & 9:30 75 cents

JANUARY

- * 24 American Graffiti
- * 31 Day for Night

FEBRUARY

- 7 Harry & Tonto
- 14 Murder on the Orient Express
- * 21 El Topo
- * 28 Young Frankenstein

MARCH

- 6 White Dawn
- 13 Front Page
- 20 Amarcord
- 27 The Longest Yard

APRIL

- 3 Tommy
- 10 TBA
- 17 TBA

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7:00	Land Without Bread Andalusian Dog L'Age D'or	EL	Tristana	Exterminating Angel	Phantom of Liberty
	Los Olvidados	Robinson Crusoe	TBA	La Vole Lactée (The Milky Way)	TBA

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Waves of Revolution

Non-violence and mass consciousness

by Katherine Gutkind

On June 26 of this year, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency in India and imprisoned all members of movements in opposition to the Congress Party.

One activist who barely managed to leave the country was Anand Patwardhan, now a McGill graduate student in communications and producer of a film, "Waves of Revolution" which is a documentary of the Bihar movement in India.

The Bihar movement, which began in the state of Gujarat in Northwest India, incorporated the much needed social, cultural and political change on the sub-continent. "It grasped the imagination of the people and spread in a domino effect," Patwardhan said. In a short time the movement had saturated the east coast state of Bihar, which is India's richest state and one of its most corrupt.

Even before the Emergency Act, the Indian government had attempted to suppress the movement and had killed many of its supporters. In contrast to these methods of suppression, the Bihar movement waged a non-violent campaign against corruption and the centralization of government bureaucracy. "It is difficult to produce a non-violent answer to fascism," Patwardhan admitted. "But in order to solicit mass

support in India, non-violence is necessary."

The Bihar Movement was initiated by students. They felt that they needed a leader and so appealed to Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), who had long been known for his struggle for freedom in India which began with civil disobedience during the 1930's.

A Marxist in his youth, he quickly turned against violent ideology. JP represented non-violent action in India. He once reflected, "Freedom has become a passion of life with me and I shall not see it compromised for bread, for power, for security, for prosperity, for the glory of the state or for anything else."

JP and thousands of student followers began non-violent action at the grassroots level. Their aim was to make the rural population of India aware of the corrupt, over-centralized ruling government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Through these means, the Bihar Movement gained thousands of supporters among the villagers.

Patwardhan described this as a mass protest movement. "It was non-elitist and it didn't impose a dogmatic ideology on the villagers," he said.

Patwardhan stressed the fact that the movement obtained the support of all the villagers and that it brought the

5



The Hindi scripture on this massive poster says, "For the defence of democracy and for social change, come let us join the struggle."

Indian woman out of her normally hidden and shallow existence. Women in India are born into the purdah system. They live in the house, and when they do venture outside, they must cover their faces. Patwardhan said that with the Bihar Movement, women emerged to fight along with the men.

The Movement advised its supporters to break their caste threats and not to accept dowries, Patwardhan said, since both these social devices perpetuate India's rigid policy of social stratification.

Patwardhan feels the Movement was successful because it raised mass consciousness and their desire to protest. But, he feels that the Movement was weak because of its total reliability on its leader, JP.

The Bihar Movement also became a forum for corrupt movements who used it for their own advancement, and was economically weak.

Because of the Emergency, Anand Patwardhan was unable to show his film to villagers. Instead it was shown mainly to students; underground.

The film expresses the great social consciousness created by the Bihar Movement and uses a technique which allows the movement to speak for itself, Patwardhan explained. The film consists of speeches and interviews with JP, (now imprisoned) students and villagers, songs written by students during demonstrations, and sounds of rioting and slogan shouting which were recorded live.

Patwardhan's film illustrates mass village mobilization and the prominence of women within the Bihar Movement and portrays the setting up of village struggle committees with the purpose of educating the villagers about their oppressed position in the Indian social hierarchy. Patwardhan brought out this fact by emphasizing issues of caste and dowry in the film.

"The thrust of the Bihar Movement was as much towards social and cultural change as towards political change.

Therefore, issues such as caste and dowry are just as important in the film as the awakening of the masses. The masses respond to a desire to take an active part in their destiny and to control the corruption and elitism of the ruling class," added Patwardhan.

The film begins and ends with JP and several students in a boat crossing a river. They are singing a song which ends with "turn your boat towards the stone". Patwardhan said this symbolizes that there is a storm ahead, and that it must be faced.

Although Patwardhan would rather show his film to villagers in India, he does not have much of a choice given the present political situation. He feels that Indians abroad are less conscious than they are at home and would like to think of his film as having some kind of additional input to social, cultural and political change in India; showing it outside of India is not as effective.

He views the future of India pessimistically and feels that the state of emergency will be lifted but only in name. Political leaders might be released, but not the thousands of workers who are in prison. Nominal press censorship will be removed, but personal censorship will still exist. Patwardhan said that the lifting of the emergency measures will be merely a mockery.

The film is the third documentary Patwardhan has made. His first, called "Business as Usual", is about US reaction to the Bengali refugee situation in 1971 and was shown on TV in San Francisco.

His second film is about some medical clinics he helped to set up in rural India before he joined the Bihar Movement. Its purpose was to educate the villagers on the importance of these clinics for their health.

Patwardhan hopes to show "Waves of Revolution" early next year in Montreal. He is presently working on an English translation of the original film, which is in Hindi.



Anand Patwardhan, producer of "Waves

Dana Elena



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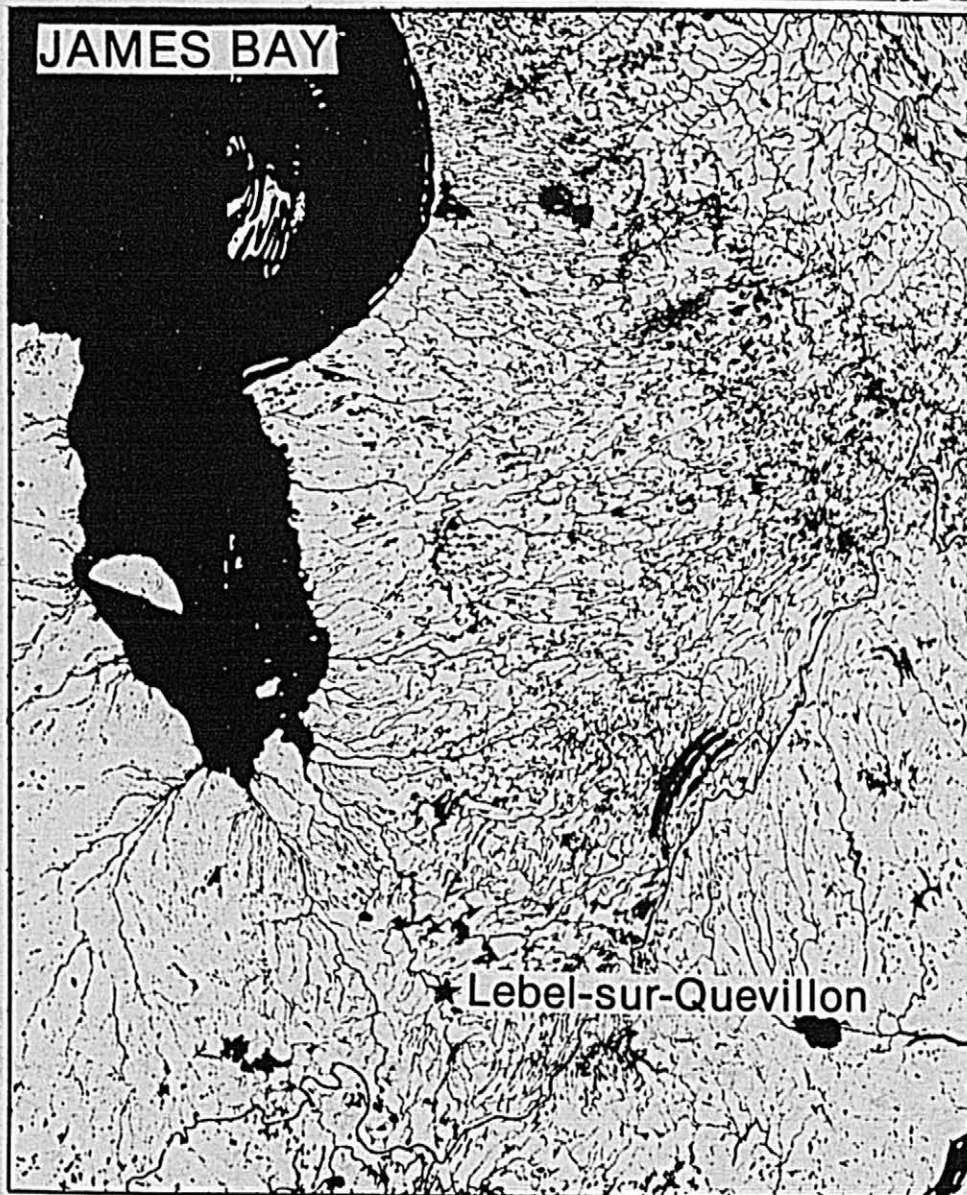
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Mercury death à la Québécois

Mercury poisoning symptoms have been found in seven out of 12 Cree Indians tested several weeks ago in Northern Quebec. Eleven whites were tested as well and two show early symptoms of the disease. Four of the whites were workers at the Domtar plant in Lebel-sur-Quevillon and were tested at the request of the union.

These are the first cases of mercury poisoning found in Quebec. Are there more to follow?

Domtar, the plant which dumps mercury in the area, and the government now acknowledge there is a problem. According to Dr Tomlinson, Domtar's vice-president of research and environmental technology, "We are very concerned and are looking into the matter, but we are still waiting for results." While we wait for Domtar's "results" the facts suggest some conclusions.

There are two types of dangerous mercury in northern Quebec which

threaten the lives and health of residents: methyl mercury in fish from contaminated waters and metallic mercury used in Domtar's production of chlorine. This is produced as part of the pulp and paper process at Domtar's plant.

Several theories exist as to why this area of Quebec is showing fish with such high levels of mercury, especially in the Bell River system. The victims of poisoning explain their illness one way, Domtar tells another story.

Domtar dumped seven tons of mercury into the Bell River system from 1967 to 1971, and continues to add about two and a half pounds of mercury to the water each week (except recently, due to a strike at the plant). Thus it appears to have dumped over 600 pounds of mercury since the danger first became apparent in 1971.

Domtar scientists argue they have little responsibility for the occurrence of Minamata disease (mercury poisoning) in Quebec. They say Domtar's role has been exaggerated for two reasons. First, according to Tomlinson the high natural level of mercury in the Canadian Shield is probably the culprit. Upon questioning he could not explain why, if this was the case, mercury poisoning has not appeared in Quebec before now.

Secondly, although names of the affected Indians have not been made public yet, Tomlinson says that some of them live 560 miles by water from the Domtar plant. He argues there can be no connection between contaminated fish near his factory and those poisoned Indians in Post-Mistasini and Matagami.

On the other hand, Allan Roy of the National Indian Brotherhood says their preliminary research indicates different results. Their researcher has found little correlation between the high mercury level in the rocks and that in the water. In fact, where the level is the highest in the rocks, the water mercury is the lowest. Their research is continuing, but Roy suspects that natural mercury levels will turn out to be a red herring aimed at taking the heat off the polluting company.

Dr. Jun Ui, a specialist on mercury poisoning from Japan, seconds this opinion. In his recent visit to northern Ontario where Minamata disease has also been diagnosed, Ui said that despite industries' claims, he has never found fish with dangerous mercury levels in non-industrial areas.

Also differing with Tomlinson, Matagami Indians say fish can travel from the polluted Bell River system to the

Domtar workers are exposed to metallic mercury—it's not as lethal as methyl mercury but it is still very dangerous.

"Domtar watches the health of its workers," says Tomlinson. "As far as the workers are concerned, there is no danger unless they eat a lot of fish."

Jerry Lemoyne, president of the striking union local disagrees.

He said that some of the 50 workers in the Chlor-Alkali division of the Domtar plant have had mercury blood levels as high as 700 parts per billion (ppb) and that most workers have levels well over 100 ppb (levels over 100 ppb are considered dangerous). He said the masks provided by the company are ineffective at preventing mercury contamination and impractical to use. Domtar workers are also concerned about the level of several gases in the atmosphere, notably chlorine, sulfur dioxide and ammonia. The union has requested the company to test these gases but so far nothing has been done, according to Lemoyne.

The workers, on strike for several months now, are demanding a medical exam each year for every worker as well as blood tests once a month. Medical exams were requested in the 1973 contract but the company refused. This is how Domtar "watches the health of its workers."

As far as the workers are concerned Domtar can't blame the Canadian Shield for their elevated blood mercury levels. Domtar doesn't appear to want to accept responsibility for their own workers by providing the demanded medical services and a healthy work environment. It seems that Domtar is more interested in maintaining its multi-million dollar profits.

Outside the factory the Cree face two obstacles: Domtar and a government whose laws won't protect them. Despite mounting evidence that pulp and paper industry is responsible for mercury disease, Canadian pollution laws protect the companies, not the people. Allan Roy said Indians are even advised not to bring suit against companies because the odds are stacked against them.

Government testing has registered high mercury blood levels in Indians since 1971. It has only recently sent qualified doctors to examine Indians in northern Quebec, resulting in the discovery of Minamata disease. Their action was a direct result of increased awareness among Indians of their dangerously high mercury blood levels, and pressure from the public.

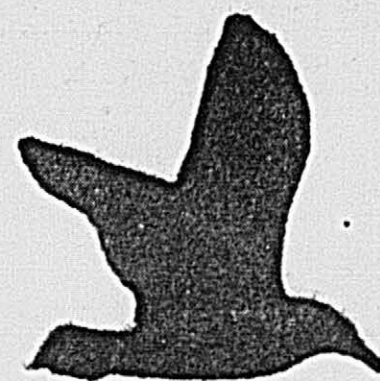
Despite mounting evidence that the pulp and paper industry is responsible for mercury disease, Canadian pollution laws protect the companies, not the people...

Matagami area. Tagged fish from below the Domtar plant have been found in rivers and lakes near Matagami. Although there are waterfalls between the two systems Indians observe they are gradual and fish can swim through pools and channels along the sides, especially in the spring when there is flooding.

If Domtar wants little to do with the Indians' difficulties, they appear even less interested in the conditions of their own workers. The danger of mercury poisoning exists not only outside the factory but within as well, according to the Canadian Paperworkers Union.

The Cree and Domtar workers have a common struggle against a profit-hungry corporation and a reluctant government. Suitable compensation for the Indians and the fight of the workers for a safe workplace can only be assured by the united opposition of those affected and concerned sympathizers.

Nancy Cooper is a member of Science Progressiste/Science for the people



Patrick...



Book Review

In times like these Nellie McClung

In Times Like These
Nellie McClung
into by Veronica Strong-Boag
first published 1915 by D. Appleton Co.
republished 1972 and 1974 University of
Toronto Press

by Barbara Scales

Nellie McClung (1873-1951) was a remarkable essayist, novelist and activist in her time. She held positions in provincial and federal governments, the League of Nations, the Methodist Church, and played a key role in the progressive reform movement of the early part of the century and, most dear to her, in the feminist movement. For McClung, these disparate interests are all related in "the war without end" against "ignorance, selfishness, dark-



ness, prejudice and cruelty, beginning always with the roots of evil which we find always in our own hearts."

This "war without end" is the subject of her first chapter in the long essay: *In Times Like These*. It is distinguished from the topic of the second chapter "the war that ends in exhaustion sometimes mistaken for peace". The first is about the endless crusade (similar to the permanent revolution) against the ubiquitous forces of evil. The second is about conventional, reactionary warfare which kills people.

Her theory of feminism is remarkable today in that it rests on an assumption which today is intolerable: that women are morally superior to men. Allister Cooke remarks that the place of women as guardian of culture and morals in a pioneer society renders some explanation for this belief among both men and women. But in a world where we break down the sex-role stereotypes it is hard to accept a theory of the innate superiority of one sex.

Her high esteem for women had its corollary of antipathy for the masculine (although not necessarily for men). In common with many women of her day, she mistrusted the masculine world of politics, war, abuse of women and general sham. McClung, who wrote with a ringing rhetorical style proclaimed: "The world has suffered long from too much masculinity and not enough humanity, but when the war is over, and the beautiful things have been destroyed, and the lands laid desolate, and all the blood has been shed, the poor old bruised and broken heart of the world will cry out for its mother and muse, who will dry her own eyes, and bind up its wounds and nurse it back to life once more."

She is a believer in motherhood as an end for all women. Motherhood is, in fact, her model for responsible citizenship. It is as mothers to the world

that women will be its saviours. It is because women mother that McClung thinks women are the hope of the world and why she is a feminist.

Chivalry is a male policy which (intentionally or not) keeps women from achieving all the basic elements of a good life. But in place of the old chivalry which is a trivialization of women McClung recommends a new chivalry which would protect women from basic injustices and inequalities and provides a "fair deal" for all.

McClung was an activist in the Temperance movement which she and many others saw as a corollary to feminism. Her descriptions of the abuse of women inspired by the demon rum are persuasive that alcohol was abused by men. However, it is not proved that legal restrictions are necessarily the best alternative available.

Established churches are chastized for leaving the path of Christ's teachings. They are bureaucratized and insensitive to the plight of women. Her own activity in the church was intended to provide her with a further means to the missionary work in the "war that never ends". Her own faith is a positivistic one in human perfectability.

She begins the book "peacefully contemplating the world of nature, trees and plants and flowers, common green things against which there is no law — for surely there is no corruption in carrots, no tricks in turnips, no mixed motives in marigolds." She ends by reminding us that the beauty of nature is the expression of God through the earth which is available to all in the most universal language possible.

The twelve chapters of the essay are enquiries into the nature of social life. They are wise in that they draw great moral lessons from her own experiences and those of Canada. Her times are limited but our interest in her writings is beginning to expand again.

French-Canadian Art: a rosy future

by Theresa Chruscinski

Refus Global, which appeared in 1948, is perhaps the single most important aesthetic and political document to come out of Quebec in the past three decades. It has been referred to as the **Refus Global** which marks the beginning of modern québécoise society.

Under the leadership of Paul-Émile Borduas, the Automatiste movement, closely allied with the surrealist painting and writing movement that stresses the importance of the powers of the imagination over reason, has gained support from the artistic community in Quebec.

Prior to World War II, Quebec has a hermetically sealed society in which censorship of all literature was under the control of the Church. World War II allowed for the dissemination of literature and ideas.

Borduas remembered first reading the "forbidden" authors and finding that they "dared to express loud and clear what the most unfortunate among us have suppressed in self-hatred and terror of being buried alive." This growth of awareness culminated with the publication of **Refus Global**, a manifesto which attacked the Duplessis régime and, in particular, the repressive control of the Church.

The manifesto dealt not only with aesthetic questions but also with the individual and the society.

The manifesto, a twentieth century phenomenon which is associated with the politicization of art, offered an alternative to the monolithic society which was controlled by the clergy. The manifesto placed art in the vanguard of initiating social and political change and denounced the social, intellectual, and political climate of Quebec.

Borduas saw the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec as the chief cause of social and intellectual repression. He attributed this deterioration of the individual to the excess of dogma imposed on the individual by the Church which deprived man of his creative possibilities in the arts and in society.

Borduas and his colleagues, which included Barbeau, Riopelle, Gauvreau and other artists, attacked the despotism of the clergy. In the manifesto Borduas wrote: "Break permanently with the customs of society, disassociate yourself from its utilitarian values. Refuse to live knowingly beneath the level of your psychic potential. Refuse to close your eyes to vices, the frauds perpetrated under the guise of knowledge, of services rendered, of favours repaid. Refuse to live in the isolation of the artistic ghetto, a place fortified too easily shunted aside. Refuse to be silent—"

Borduas called for the freedom of the imagination which would release man from the chains of reason and

rationalism. This personal liberation would then be transformed into a collective liberation which would encompass the social and the political arena of the society.

The paintings of the Automatistes do not serve just to expound their own political beliefs as they primarily deal with their concern for freeing the imagination and experimenting with automatic painting. In 'Jole Lacustre' the work is freed from all formal restraints as the different colors explode over the surface.

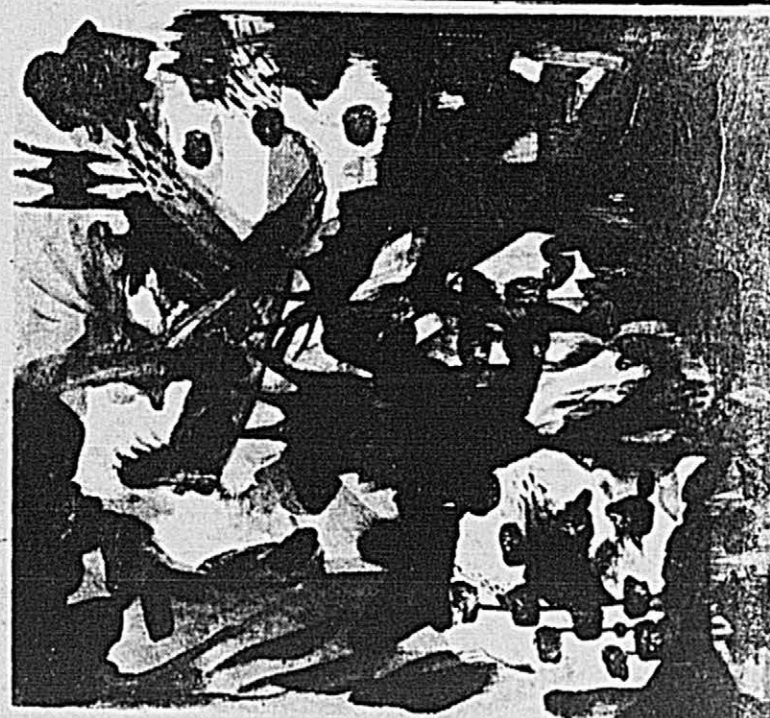
However, Borduas and the Automatistes soon began to take an active part in the political development of Quebec. They participated in the protest against police violence during the Asbestos

strike in Quebec.

The consequences of Borduas' stands were shattering for him. Strong opposition was launched by the clergy and the politicians who were intent on maintaining the status quo. Their concerted effort led to Borduas' dismissal at L'Ecole du Meuble where he was teaching and, later, to Borduas' ostracization from Quebec, which forced him into exile to New York. He later moved to Paris.

However, his works and writings forced people to question the existing structure of Québécois society which up to that point had not been challenged from outside the religious order.

Borduas died in France at the dawn of 'la révolution tranquille.'





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World's stomach grumbles as Canada gobbles

by Malcolm Guy
for Science Progressiste/
Science for the People

If Gerry Connolly invited you to lunch one day you might think twice before accepting...

Connolly is Associate Director of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation. When he invites a group of people to a "banquet" he waits to serve the meal until stomachs are growling and heads begin to ache from hunger.

Then he serves one third of the guests juicy prime ribs, steaming baked potatoes and all the trimmings.

The other guests are served rice and tea.

In an original way, and on a minute scale, Connolly succeeds in reproducing the eating patterns of the world's population. A world where two thirds of the population is malnourished, half the people are hungry all the time, and thirty-two nations are close to starvation.

To most Canadians, hunger is an occasional pang of a delayed meal or a skipped breakfast. But for an estimated 700 million people, hunger is commonplace and the prospect of an agonizing death by starvation, a grim fact of life.

In the past few years Third World countries have united around the issue of food, bringing it into the limelight of international politics alongside the "energy crisis".

Last year's World Food Conference in Rome demonstrated a new trend in international relations. Third World countries at the Conference, standing together, demanded a better deal in their trade relationships with the economically developed countries, including Canada.

More recently, the 135 member United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization ended its stormiest meeting in its 30 year history. For the first time, the three-week conference saw confrontations between industrialized and developing nations. In a demonstration of growing Third World power the Palestine Liberation Organization was granted observer status and Lebanon's Edouard Saouma was elected to the six year post as FAO Director-General.

The Third World countries are no longer content to talk of the world food problem in terms of technical problems, such as fertilizer shortage, climatic changes, population growth, and inefficient farming methods. These countries realize that the FAO and World Food conferences have been discussing food while ignoring the economic and political bases of these technical problems, and for years more and more of their people have been dying of starvation.

At the Rome conference and the recent FAO meeting, Canadian delegates continued to voice humanitarian concern for the plight of the starving masses and emphasized the need for more solid food aid to cope with the short-term crisis of starvation. The Canadian delegations, like those from the US and other developed countries, carefully avoided discussing the political dimensions of the food crisis. Third World countries, on the other hand, challenged the wasting, hoarding and destruction of food

resources and the recent cutbacks of food aid by the developed nations. They challenged on a political level the trade and development policies of the developed powers and the channeling of food resources from the Third World through international agribusiness to the developed capitalist markets of Europe and North America. For these people know that the world food shortage is not a "technical problem".

Many food experts have admitted that in purely technical terms the world is capable of producing enough food to meet everyone's needs. For example, to dispel one common myth, in the world as a whole the production of food has outstripped the increases in population numbers. The latest FAO figures show that between 1970 and 1985 the world population can be expected to grow at an annual rate of 2.1 per cent while the world's food production will grow by 2.7 per cent per year. From 1962-72, population growth annually was 2.4 per cent while food production expanded 2.7 per cent annually. But, if this is the case, why are people still hungry?

Maldistribution

The fact is that the world food problem is primarily a problem of distribution. And it is becoming clearer that the controllers of food production and distribution in Canada are playing an important role in assuring that the majority of the world's people go to bed hungry.

Canada has a major export and import role in food products which ties it

directly to the economies of other countries. Don Mitchell, in his recent book "The Politics of Food" states that, "With a double role as both food colony and food colonizer, Canada has a complicated place in world food trade. In general Canada is dependent on the US for markets for food exports, and as a supplier of food imports. But Canada also plays the role of colonizer in relationship to resource exporting countries of the Third World."

Canada is one of a group of developed capitalist countries, including the US, Europe and Japan, which consume a hog's share of food relative to world standards. It is estimated that 210 million Americans consume as much food in grain equivalent as the 1.5 billion people who live in the most populated nations, India and China. In total, the 20 per cent of the world's population that live in the most industrialized countries consume as much food as the other 80 per cent of the world's population.

In order to support the consumption habits of Canada and the other industrialized countries, the world's agricultural resources have been gradually converted toward the production of luxury and high protein food commodities, such as sugar, meat, tea, coffee and fruits. Third World countries are drained to feed the already overfed populations of developed countries while their own populations are starving. This can be most clearly illustrated by the sugar industry in the US and Canada.

Sugar is a luxury commodity which caters to the "sweet-tooth" diet of the developed countries. In the North American diet, sugar and grain are included in virtually every article of consumption with the exception of fresh fruit and vegetables. Sugar is one of Canada's major food imports, since only 12 per cent of total market needs are filled by sugar beets in western Canada.

Canadian sugar refineries, as part of the international sugar cartel, profit directly from the apartheid policies of South Africa and the exploitation of land resources and labour in other third world countries. Up to 1973, an International Sugar Agreement kept prices stable but low relative to costs of production. This meant that the hiring of cheap black labour in South Africa and the exploitative labour conditions in other countries was encouraged. In Canada it was not profitable, even with migrant farm workers, to maintain the sugar beet industry.

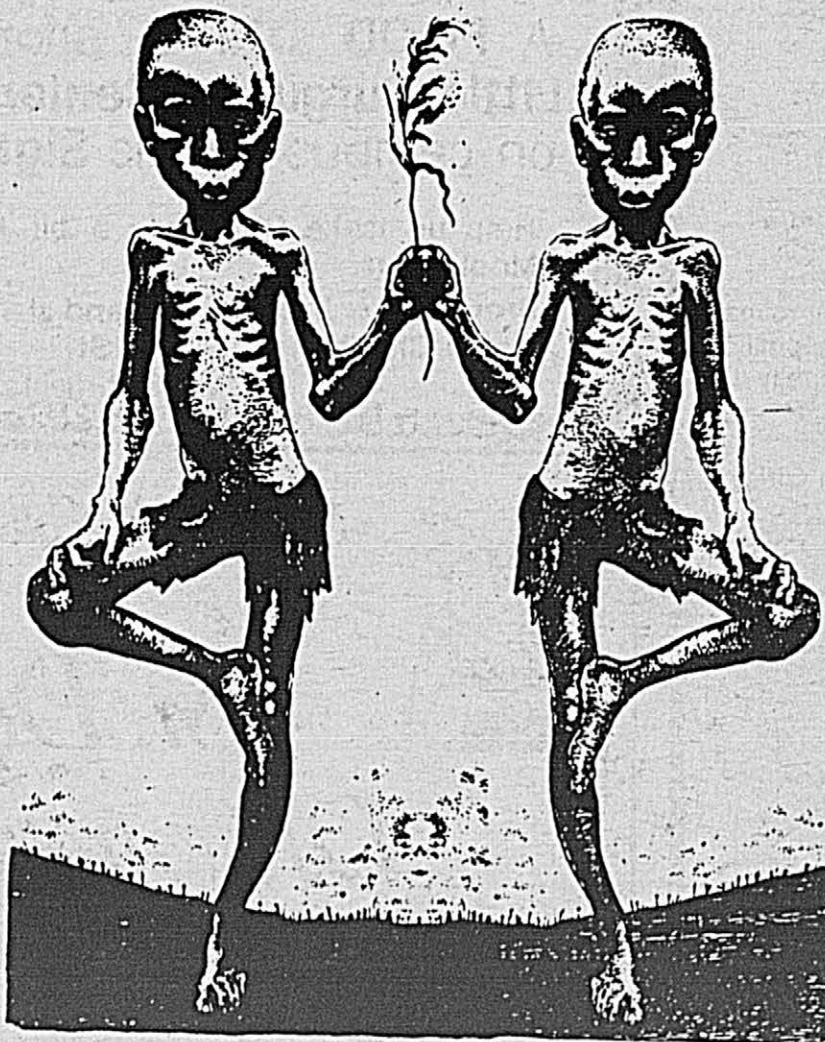
But this did not mean that the North American price of retail sugar was necessarily a bargain. As in other segments of the food industry, large monopoly companies and cartels were controlling the price, and had the power to pass on inflationary price increases despite their overly cheap supplies.

In Canada, the big three Eastern refineries of Atlantic Sugar, Redpath Industries, and St Lawrence Sugar are part of the international cartel of sugar refineries and have twice been dragged into federal courts for alleged price fixing at artificially high levels, with little effect.

When sugar prices rose in 1974, it was a result of speculation by the refineries themselves and petty speculators. It started from rumours of a world shortage of sugar, even though production at that time matched demands. Fears of purchasing and hoarding by Arab countries, holding of supplies by refineries, and threatened cutbacks in production by some sugar producing countries (where sugar plantations were almost all foreign owned), pushed prices up and panic spread throughout the fall of 1974. The price rose from \$16 per hundred weight in August 1973, to \$72 per hundred by December 1974.

Since 60 per cent of the Canadian market for sugar is for industrial use in canned fruits, soft drinks, confectionaries and baked goods, a jump in sugar prices affects a great many consumer items. The sugar refineries exploited the situation by placing the bulk of the supplies onto the market at the peak price.

Eventually the panic subsided and the price of raw sugar dropped to \$40 per hundred weight or a 40 per cent wholesale decline in price. Meanwhile, in the stores the price dropped only 30 per cent. The refineries had no obligation to completely return to earlier prices for refined sugar. When they decided to increase their margin of profit, they had the power to decide what the price of refined sugar would be. The candy manufacturers, bakeries, canneries, ice cream plants and so on, naturally climbed on the band wagon and all the products with sugar additives remained at higher price levels even after the price of sugar fell.



This example of price manipulation in the sugar industry demonstrates how closely the Canadian food industry and the Canadian consumer are tied into the world food structure. Canadian sugar refineries and companies using sugar benefit from exploitation of third world labour and at the same time exploit the consumer at home.

The food industries in the developed countries are intimately connected to the state. Through a system of trade and tariff policies and protection of the interests of huge monopoly companies the Canadian government, amongst others, supports the present inequitable distribution of food in the world.

Along with sugar, the other main constituent of Canadian diet is grain. Canada has always been considered a major supplier of world grain reserves, with the wide expanses of the prairies viewed as the "bread basket" of the globe. And, it is true that Canada contributes substantially to world food markets. We are second in volume as a food exporter to the United States, supplying, for instance 20 percent of all wheat exports. Yet, and here comes the crunch, we produce less than our capacity and we produce for markets that are least in need of our resource. Contrary to the myths about feeding the hungry masses of the world, 80 percent of our agricultural exports go to European, Japanese, and American markets.

Since the demand for our food produce comes from these primary trading partners, they control to a great extent what Canadian farms produce. At the moment their demand is shifting from cereal crops to protein crops—animal feed grains and beef and pork products. What this has meant in Canada is a reduction in wheat and other grain production and the starving millions in need of Canadian grain are very quickly forgotten in the rush to fill the very profitable demands of European, US and Japanese buyers.

The Soviet Union as well as the other leading capitalist powers, has played an important part in contributing to the rapidly rising price of grains in the world market. After the world's largest wheat producer had a disastrous crop in 1972, Russian buyers took part in what has become known as the "Great Grain Rip-off". They raided the US wheat market and helped drive the price of wheat up from less than \$2 per bushel to over \$6 per bushel in a matter of twelve months. Under the guise of "detente" the Russian government had pulled a fast one on the Americans. The disastrous effects on consumers of the Russian government's tactics were felt all over the world. This deal affected world prices, which tripled, contributed to further hardships in the Third World, and created higher domestic prices in Canada on bread flour, cereal products and meat products.

The examples of the grain prices in 1973 and sugar prices in 1974, each of which in their respective years was the greatest single contributor to overall food prices on a world scale, are not unique. They represent a major feature of food distribution under capitalism and are the primary source of the world food crisis. The large food companies and monopolies in Canada such as the sugar refineries cartel, Weston family empire and the Argus Corporation and Canada Packers represent a trend in advanced capitalist countries towards monopoly control of the food industry. It is these companies which benefit directly from the spiralling prices of wheat, sugar and other foodstuffs.

In contrast to the general levels of foreign ownership found in manufacturing and resource industries, the proportion of US ownership of the food and beverage and farm supply sectors in Canada is small. The dominant source of capital investment for agribusiness in Canada has been Canadian banks, investments and the network of Canadian capitalists centered in Toronto's Bay Street. But the Canadian-based food corporations are no more responsive or accountable to the needs of the Canadian people or the people of the world than American branch plants.

For instance, Weston is Canada's largest corporation, and it has companies located in Britain, Australia, Ireland, Rhodesia and South Africa as well as representatives in many others. The monopoly consequently has a stranglehold on the Canadian economy and influences the world market. Weston's involvement in South Africa

example: one half of all beans and peas, nine tenths of the peanuts and three quarters of the oilseed cake from soybeans and peanuts. Food is marketed on the basis of profitability, as the examples of sugar and wheat have shown before. Canadian companies and governments have taken part in the raising of prices of staples such as sugar and wheat and the diversion of food products from countries where they are grown and needed.

Canada has been a very important factor in turning the agricultural resources of third world countries toward the production of "luxury" high protein food commodities to support the highly profitable marketing of cash crops such as sugar in the industrialized countries.

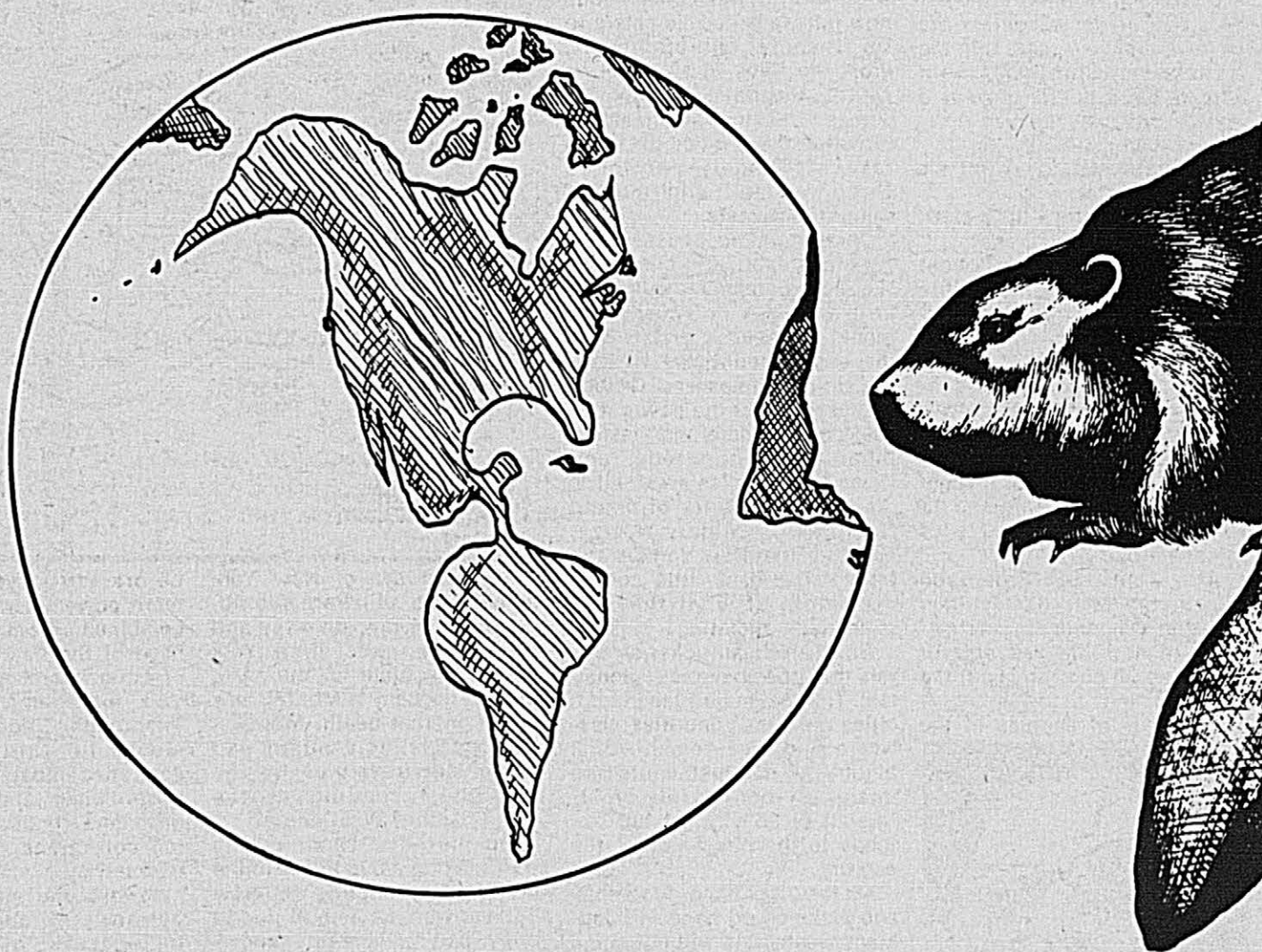
In 1974, the Canadian Council for International Co-operation claimed that, "Rich countries export 3 million tons of average protein high profit grains to poor

Third world people are becoming more aware that malnutrition and food shortage is a result of imperialist control of food production and distribution by countries such as Canada.

The fact that these distributive problems are basic to other food production problems and that these distributive problems have a political nature is illustrated by the case of China.

Before the socialist revolution in China, the population was ravaged by problems of starvation and malnutrition. It was only through the socialist revolution that it was possible to bring about the end of an exploitative economic system that had served other country's imperialist interests.

By creating an economic system that provides a fairer distribution of goods among the people, the Chinese have been able to employ science and technology to their potential and it is in this way that they have reached the point



and Rhodesia has been particularly rewarding and humanitarian considerations have disappeared. The exploited indigenous work force, and the racist governments that police it and keep it in place, have long made these nations a favoured haunt of multinational corporations such as Weston.

Through large monopoly corporations such as Weston, and through government policies that protect the big companies, the affluent, developed countries dictate the flow of food items in the world market.

Despite all the rhetoric that you hear from Canadian government representatives at the food conferences, the lion's share of the food and animal feed moving in the world market is streaming into the well-fed Western World. For

countries while 4 million tons of high protein foods flow from poor countries to rich countries each year. The rich have the power to command food from the market which is denied to the poor."

Through the export of capital, the use of tariffs, and other devices, the Canadian capitalists take part in the imperialist division of labour that creates a situation where people die of starvation in the midst of plenty. Developing countries have to import many of their staple foods because most of the arable land is given over to "cash crops" such as cocoa, coffee, tobacco and peanuts. At the same time, Canada and the other developed countries control the distribution and use of staple crops such as soybeans, corn and other feed grains and rice.

of virtual self-sufficiency in food production. Despite the fact that the Chinese still do not have a very high standard of living, both their diet and their general living standard are at an acceptable level.

Because of their distribution system, starvation and serious malnutrition problems are unknown in China today. As the Chinese delegation pointed out at the World Food Conference, in the three previous years, China's \$2 billion in food imports of grain, mostly comprised of wheat, had been balanced by about \$2 billion in food exports, mostly of rice, including food aid to other countries in Southeast Asia. Enforcing this policy of self-reliance, in which food trade mainly serves to create variety in their diets, has only been possible because of land

continued on page 47

NEW YORK AND MONTREAL FACE RUIN; MA YORS CALLED "TOOLS" AND WORSE

by Jeff Kessler

New York and Montréal have both recently been thrown into extreme financial crises due to crass self-interest, outside animosity and blatant mismanagement of their public and social welfare programs. True, Montréalers are loath to be compared with "that garbage heap" and New Yorkers... well you know about them... "Dere's only Uno Big Appul." However, the problems of these two cosmopolitan behemoths only serve to point out the many commonalities between them. This article is the first in a four-part series on Montréal and New York which will compare their budgetary situations, health and welfare programs, law enforcement, and power elite. The final installment will analyze what Montréal and New York can do to get out of the messes they're in and how the lessons these two cities learn should be used to prevent a general collapse of North America's urban centres.

Part I: Introduction—What it's like to live in the City.

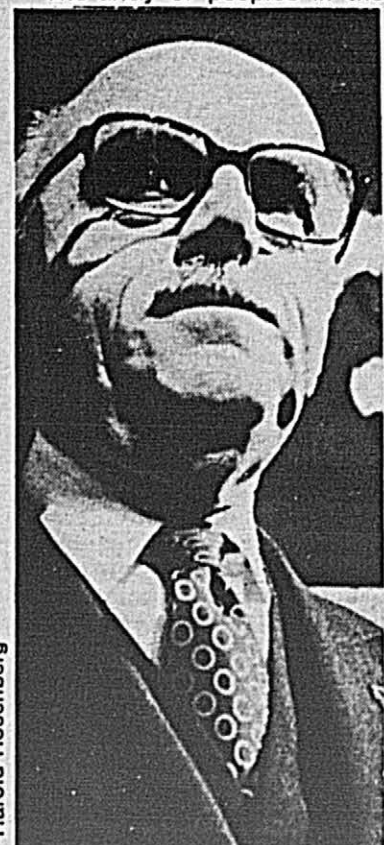
"Montréal? I think it's a clean New York."

"What I remember best about Montréal was the incredible number of archaic and beautiful buildings... Oh, you mean they no longer exist?"

It is a common feeling among many people who have visited or resided in Montréal and New York that these cities are both unique in North America and roughly equivalent in their own peculiar style of intense urban life.

Along with San Francisco they are the most cosmopolitan cities on the continent, certainly the most politicized, and for reasons both good and bad, the most exciting.

The array of peoples in the



Harold Rosenberg

Drapeau: l'outil?

two cities has inspired excitement and admiration abroad just as it has spawned resentment at home.

Montréal is the capital of French Canada. Radio Canada is headquartered here. So is the Québecois entertainment industry. So is the most famous sports team in Canadian history. Montréal is also the largest Jewish city in Canada.

New York is the capital of Jewish, Black, Italian, and Puerto Rican America. All three major US networks are headquartered there. New York is the financial, artistic, and entertainment center of the United States. The famous New York Yankees reside in New York.

While Montréal shares the financial leadership of Canada with Toronto, it is conspicuous how fully la belle ville caters to its financial establishment. From the Bank of Montreal to Chase Manhattan, from St. James Street to Wall Street, the direction these cities decide to take are largely controlled through small and monied minority interests.

Three hundred and seventy-five miles apart, the charge of "Eastern Establishment Elite" is laid at two doorsteps. Regional differences dictate that the eastern corridors in both the United States and Canada are resented for the power they wield over middle and western inhabitants hundreds and thousands of miles away. Little do the inhabitants of Grand Rapids and Calgary realize, however, that New Yorkers and Montréalers have little control over most of what they are supposedly dictating.

But there is an uglier side to this that goes beyond regionalism. The vast majorities in both cities are vast minorities elsewhere and vice versa. Racial bigotry is not just limited to imaginary boundaries of St. Laurent or 96th Street but extends to the other side of the country.

On the other hand, ignorance and distance go hand in hand. Many westerners will not come to Montréal simply because they do not know what to expect. It's probably safer not to expose yourself to a city that an army had to "pacify". And of course New York is crime capital of the world, even if it had the lowest per capita crime rate last year of any major city in the US (approximately one half that of Montréal.)

Said Montréaler Susie Hicks, "The only people still alive in New York are rapers, muggers, murderers, and disco dancers."

But such are the preconceptions which have given each city the feeling it has. "I read that crime survey, and I still feel safer in Montréal at night," added another woman.

Others who have lived in both cities voice a slightly different perspective. "It's probably be-

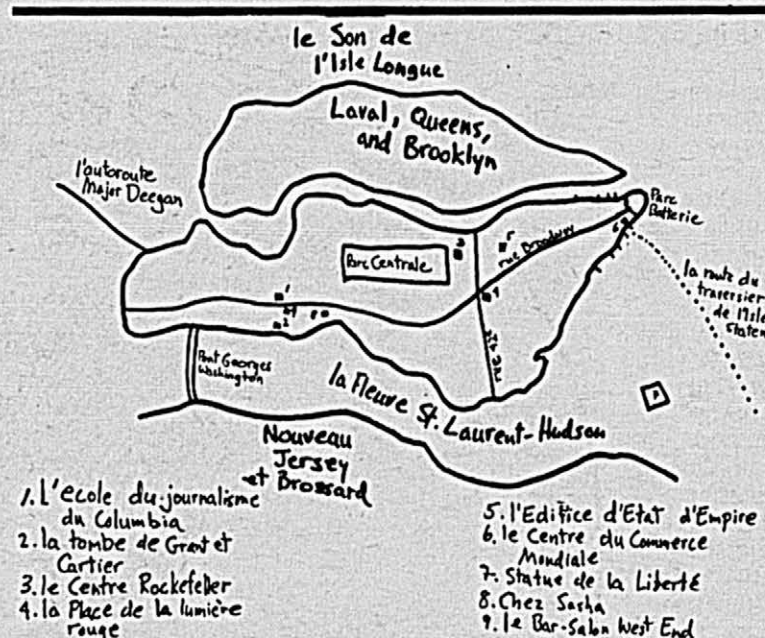
cause the areas we live in in Montréal are relatively safe that we think of the cities that way," says Danielle Lafarge of Outremont. However, she adds, "I know my brother out in Rosemont thinks differently."

Dominic Potenza, part-time wedding shop salesman and telephone repairman, part-time politician, and full-time husband-pauper says about New York, "The neighbourhood out near me is perfect, clean. A lot of New York is really safe to live in. It's just that everybody sees Times Square when they go to plays, and everybody watches TV programs like Kojak, and everybody reads about crime after crime after crime in the Daily News... why not think New York is murder city?"

to rid the Apple of fumes while providing transportation for all.

But the power elite of these two cities seem to have a history of turning deaf ears, if one can find who the powerful are in the first place. Outside of the financial sector, New York and Montréal have had interesting but different versions of one-man rule. Of course Jean Drapeau, Lucien Saulnier, and their Civic Party have had, except for a short interruption, almost twenty-five years of total power over everything from the budget to the total physical transformation of Montréal.

But not that many people have heard of Robert Moses, the man who was never Mayor of New York, but who since



The subways of New York amplify this situation. Graffiti-covered, noisy, smelly, and goopy, the words "New York subway" conjure up the same picture in many a Montréaler's mind: instant death. Montréal has a startlingly silent and clean Metro. It may be the smoothest running in the world. Crime? What crime?

On the other hand, talking about taking a bus to get to the Metro is nonsense to New Yorkers who are able to ride to every part of the city underground. And crime? Well, it only exists because the subways run all night.

Above the ground both cities have complete bus systems. Both cities also have much too much pollution because of too many cars. Inside the city New York's traffic jams are seven times as bad only because downtown is seven times as big. The same choking misery is in Montréal.

On the way out in the afternoon rush the George Washington Bridge and Long Island Expressway are equalled by the Mercier Bridge and Decarie. If the MCM is completely ignored by Drapeau in their plea for more adequate public transportation, so is the Environmental Protection Agency by Beame in its legitimate attempt

before World War II gained more power than any of them combined. From his posts as head of the Parks Department of Long Island and then New York, and then as head of the Triborough Bridge Authority, Moses for thirty years has controlled most of the area's undeveloped and semi-developed land, its bridges, tunnels, toll collections, and anything remotely connected to land and highways. But even more importantly, through these and innumerable other connections, he became the "power-broker" in New York City.

It was with no small relief that I reported on the retirement of Moses and it is with no small relief that I anticipate the retirement of Drapeau.

But within their respective cities, the legacies they left (or will leave) may never be repaired. New Yorkers who have not been to Montréal in the last two years inevitably remember the unique architecture and incredibly cheap rents (relative to NYC). Not only are rents soaring, but there is no housing in Montréal available anywhere anymore. Except, of course, if you love 1½ room highrise deluxe superterrific specials at \$285 a month. And

as for that beautiful unique architecture...remember the Van Horne mansion?

New York's problem is a bit different. Instead of too much high-priced housing going up, there is instead no housing going up at all. Half-destroyed buildings and vacant lots illustrate the priorities that went elsewhere. In the continent's worst slum, the South Bronx, landlords, tenants, addicts, and commercial "torches" burn down the buildings as a form of urban renewal.

However, Montreal and New York still have enough left in them to overcome the problems foisted on their people by greed, corruption, and paranoia.

This strength is perhaps manifested by the 15 percent in Montreal and 10 percent in New York who are truly bilingual. New York has over 1 million hispanics. Just as convergence produces conflict, it also produces enlightenment. Beaux Choses and Beau Dommage are paralleled by Tito Puente ("Oye Como Va") and Eddie Palmieri. Hot, Latin "salsa" music fills the streets of the Lower East Side, South Bronx, and Jackson Heights section of Queens. In fact, right now you can't get a job in Nuevo York...unless you're bilingual. Sound familiar?

Of course, there's the night life of Montreal and New York. Perhaps this is where Montreal falls short. One waits for a movie premiering in New York to arrive here. One waits for a rock or jazz group or dance company to arrive here. In New York, one cries for lack of time and money upon opening the entertainment section of the Village Voice to see twenty-five types of each performance on any given night. The Museum of Natural History with its Hayden Planetarium are unequalled, and as for an art museum in Montreal...well...

But Montreal more than holds its own in the restaurant department. It boasts the restaurant with the finest reputation in North America—Chez Bardet. It also has something else New York cannot hope to match—small establishments like the Mazurka, Sandy's, and the Danube which cost less than \$2 for a full and very good meal. And, of course, there's La Petite Coquille and Au Quinquet.

New York can parry with the largest Chinatown on the East Coast, soul food, Puerto Rican cuisine and a "Little Arabia" in Brooklyn (catering, by the way, to a mostly Jewish clientele), and the Palace, where the average meal is about \$100 per person and the minimum is \$50. And of course, there's Junior's Cheesecake.

Both cities have two marvelous parks and each has a superb botanical garden.

While all the former are more than worth saving, they are not the crucial issue at stake. The inspiration for just not letting these two great centers sink will only come from the people who live in Montreal and New York. It certainly won't be forthcoming from Calgary or Grand Rapids. And it probably wouldn't be worth the effort even to "habitants" if it wasn't for communities like Carre St. Louis and Boerum Hill.

Carre St. Louis is an area bounded roughly by Rachel to Ontario on the north and south and Park Ave. to St. Louis Park on the west and east. In the wake of the Sherbrooke, Chinatown, Milton, and Olympic destruction, the emergence of small shops, renovated flats and colorful murals, serves as a defiant political gesture to all those on the outside and inside of the city who would see more destruction continue.

Within the last seven years in an otherwise termed "slum" area of Brooklyn, young people have moved in and renovated the historic and beautiful but decaying brownstones there. That a community called Boerum Hill exists is a triumph over the blockbusters and land speculators who would stand to profit on a slum, and over the banks who refused to have anything to do with either mortgages or home improvement.

Other comparisons abound, but it seems that these are enough to illustrate that while both New York and Montreal are disease-ridden in many sectors, they haven't decayed to the marrow—major solutions will be required to correct more than just the immediate crisis, but St. Louis and Boerum Hill show that we're not beyond the point of no return.

Part II—The Budgetary Mess



The Economist

Beame: tool?



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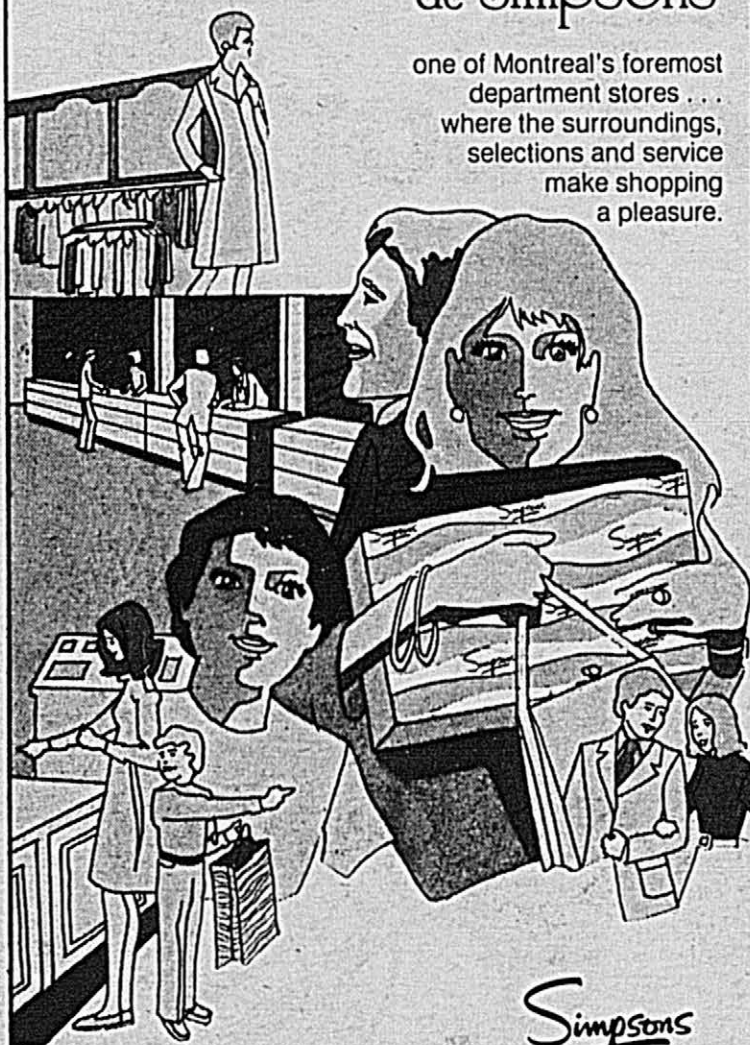


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letters

Rubin: to be taken at face value
To the Daily:

The unsigned "Comment" on Jerry Rubin was expected. Rubin's thinking was pretty confused and simplistic, but the obvious insight is that Rubin is not much on ideology; he is not a great thinker in the "Intellectual" sense of thought. By his own admission he is far more into the feeling level of life. He experiences himself largely by intuitions and feeling-values and as such he falls into a category of a certain psychological type. In the arena of concepts he proved himself to be a flyweight amateur, reasonably inarticulate, but not without something of value to say. It would have been nice if you could have picked this up, but then you'll never learn, will you?

If you had listened between the lines to what the man had to say for himself, about the direction of his life, you would not have reduced the experience to a nothing-but-liberal-and-bourgeois-individualism. Rubin was not offering a programme of ideas; he was sharing the development of his personality. Whether the whole process of self-health and self-discovery is bullshit or not is open to question. What it is not is apolitical; it seems ridiculous to have to say this, but like it or not, the separate finite human consciousness happens to be a psychobiological fact of life, i.e. we exist to some degree as individual organisms which have a degree of psychic potential that if actualized can be referred to as a consciousness. That to my mind is a highly political state of affairs. Rubin, admittedly, did little to expand upon the relationship between personal psychological investigation and growth and the larger cause of collectivism and social change. But this does not mean that it does not exist. In his own development, Rubin is working through his own psychic inventory and epidemiology in an intense, intrapsychic way. If this is the kind of course a person chooses to follow (and it doesn't come easy!), there is usually a point of withdrawal of interest in the world which lasts for a while. Taking a good long look takes time and energy; it's not done in a political vacuum, but it requires concentration and effort. Once worked through, the whole personality is more differentiated, more integrated, in short more healthy, and a better political instrument. It is a karmic law that whoever is diseased in character—no matter his or her wonderful world of ideology and ideas—contaminates the action intended with their personal psychology. Call it the political Midas Touch and think fondly of Uncle Joe Stalin. This, in part, is what Jerry Rubin saw in himself.

The ideological left has always struck out when it came

to psychology. Marx lived in the age of historicism, a pre-psychological age. The subjective world of personality though a partial product of social conditioning is rooted in psychic structures that cannot be reduced to being mere psychological counterparts of social processes. To admit to this is to admit that psychology and ideology form a complete gestalt of political analysis.

One without the other is doomed to failure. The world of psychology is more easily politicized than the ideological propagandist can become psychological. This is a problem with 19th Century scientific materialism in general and all its rational vestiges. Without a proper account of subjective factors looked at analytically on an individual and collective basis, Ideas and Theories get compromised in method. They have little real agency of their own except in their extension from subjects to objects or other subjects. That is to say that the efficacy of ideas is directly linked to the consciousness (loosely called "head-space") of those who apply them and those, in turn, to whom they are applied as objects.

Those who questioned Rubin from the standpoint of an ideological view and commitment made a very good point. Rubin's psychological interest was in danger of becoming self-indulgent and anti-political. The idea of normative determinism, that social change proceeds from value change was the Achilles Heel of the "counterculture". It just isn't so. However, over against that is the classical economic reduction of human existence to a banale and superficial materialism that is falsified again in practice, every time. (China does not fall into this category because, for my money, Mao has been a profoundly psychological man, as a person and as an image...). This kind of shallowness can never undercut the personality structures prevailing in all classes of a dysfunctional society, because it is not radical enough. It fails to go to the psychological roots. Reich's psychology demonstrates this in the form of a lag; the psychological world of oppression, of exploitation and repression continues to operate beneath the purely cognitive veneer of thoughts and ideas.

Any real culture change must proceed from an individual and collective character-structure that is integrated. At all events, the individual human person is a significant unit of analysis. The collective is as healthy and as progressive as the sum of subjects it comprises. Those whose ideology leads them to apotheosizing mass-consciousness in a mass-society are quite simply, fascists of the

first order. They may be "black" fascists or "red" fascists, but the personality-type of the species is the same.

This question of individuality divides the anarchist and the communist psychologically. If Rubin has any ideological politics at all, they are anarchist, or will be when he repoliticizes his psychology. You may castigate this as proof of its bourgeois base and you would be right if it were true that we lived in a world of true individuality and still clung to capital. This was what Rubin was saying: Know yourself, bourgeoisie, and you will see that there is no real growth or freedom here. Individuality, like sex, like everything else, is a commodity, a myth to work and compete with your fellows to win. The authentic individuality of a person entails a saying NO to the whole compulsive psychological experience that capital fosters. You have to confront the you within you that is manipulated and controlled and revolt. Trite as it may sound, in the West, in the world of bourgeois, highly differentiated consciousness, whether you're a burgher's child or a worker whose consciousness is directed toward "individualism" as a commodity, revolution begins at home. It starts within yourself and in concert with others. Real individuality and capitalism are mutually exclusive. Real individuality exists symbiotically with a sense of moral empathy and collectivism. The collective that cannot create individuals is a farce; it is a regressive dissolution of individual consciousness into a mass-mentality. This is what wars are made of. This is how children are gassed and burnt. It is a pre-human dispersal of individual moral responsibility to self and others in favour of the mob. The distinction between the collective and the mass lies in a form of alienation. Masses are herded away from themselves and subsequently from each other. Wasn't this what Rubin meant about cynicism in America? Capitalism is also a mass-society; we live on a religion of individualism. Individualism and real individuality have very very little to do with each other except the letters of the alphabet.

I wasn't greatly impressed by Jerry Rubin except in his confessionism and willingness to be vulnerable to strangers. That takes something, and says something at the same time. Basically, at 37, he is coming to grips with the pattern of behavior that was autonomous and painful. He's trying to gain control of himself, and gain control of his life, and it seems to me a heavier task and more revolutionary commitment in many ways than just shootin' the ideological shit around the campus in the local rag. Furthermore, whoever was responsible for writing the Dec.

3rd "Comment" might find it an enlightening and psychologically useful endeavour to own up to the article. I suggest you do it simply for the sake of matching the open uncertainty and vulnerability of a guy who laid more of his guts out to a roomful of total strangers than you've put out all year. I've said it before in print and I'll say it again, ideas are el cheapo; feelings are pure gold. The revolutionary trip, as a trip, is a red-herring in a shallow pool. It is papier maché pure and simple.

S.E. Woolley

The Author Replies

Well, in any event it seems that the unsigned comment was really signed after all [Erratum, Dec 3]. And you know, I just might agree with almost all you say about Mr. Rubin. However since I had the pleasure back in '68 of waving a N.Y.U. press card in Rubin's face while he urged the "Heights Freaks and Perverts," "Transcendental Students," and "NYU Crazies" ever onward, I thought it just might be useful to try to clarify the "politics" of Mr. Rubin for those disappointed folks in the audience who thought he was one of the great politicos of the 'sixties. Rubin never copped out; he had nothing to cop out from.

As far as his personal transformation, which did impress me and was the crux of his entire reason for being here, I thought Charlie Clark did a good job of covering his testimony. But just for the sake of argument vis-à-vis personal politics...you ever seen "The Prime of Miss Jean Brody"?

—Jeff Kessler

Support for the TA's

To the Daily:

We are writing as representatives of the majority of students in two French as a Second Language courses. Yesterday our teacher, a Teaching Assistant, told us that all FSL classes would be suspended as of Dec 5.

The teaching assistants in the French department have been forced to suspend classes because of the highly unreasonable position taken by the McGill Administration. It is evident to anyone aware of the facts of the matter that teaching assistants deserve a living wage and that their demands are in no way excessive.

Although we as students are severely inconvenienced by this disruption of our studies, we are fully aware that this disruption is the fault of the Administration and not of the teaching assistants. We therefore urge that the Administration immediately re-evaluate its untenable position in order that we may get on with our studies.

Terrance S. Clark
Jill Epstein

On Biblical Anecdotes

To the Daily:

We would like to clarify vicious distortions in the letter from Saulle Z and Rubert A (Nov 27) on Zionism. We are indeed amazed how in an age given to scientific enquiry and concern for human rights, a noisy minority is allowed to justify crimes against humanity by invoking Biblical anecdotes and phantasies of racial superiority. Indeed this Biblical justification has previously been used by the colonial powers of Europe in their shameful plunder of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

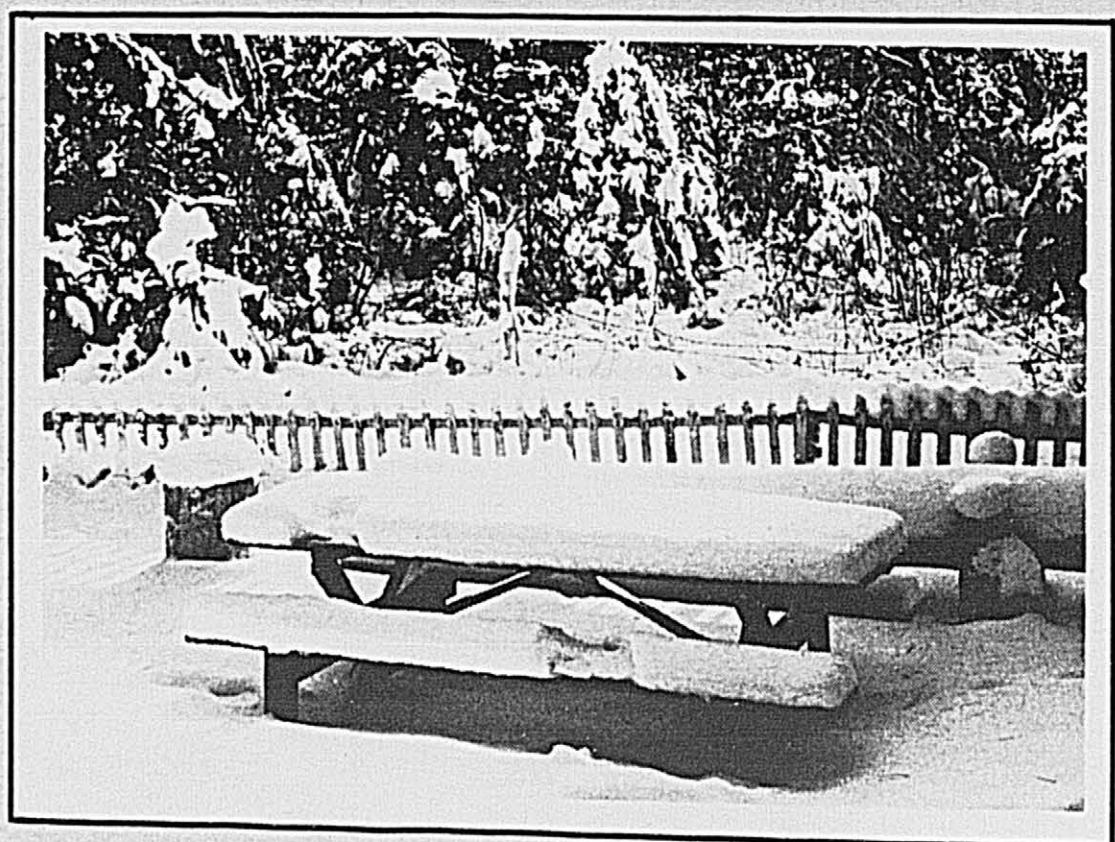
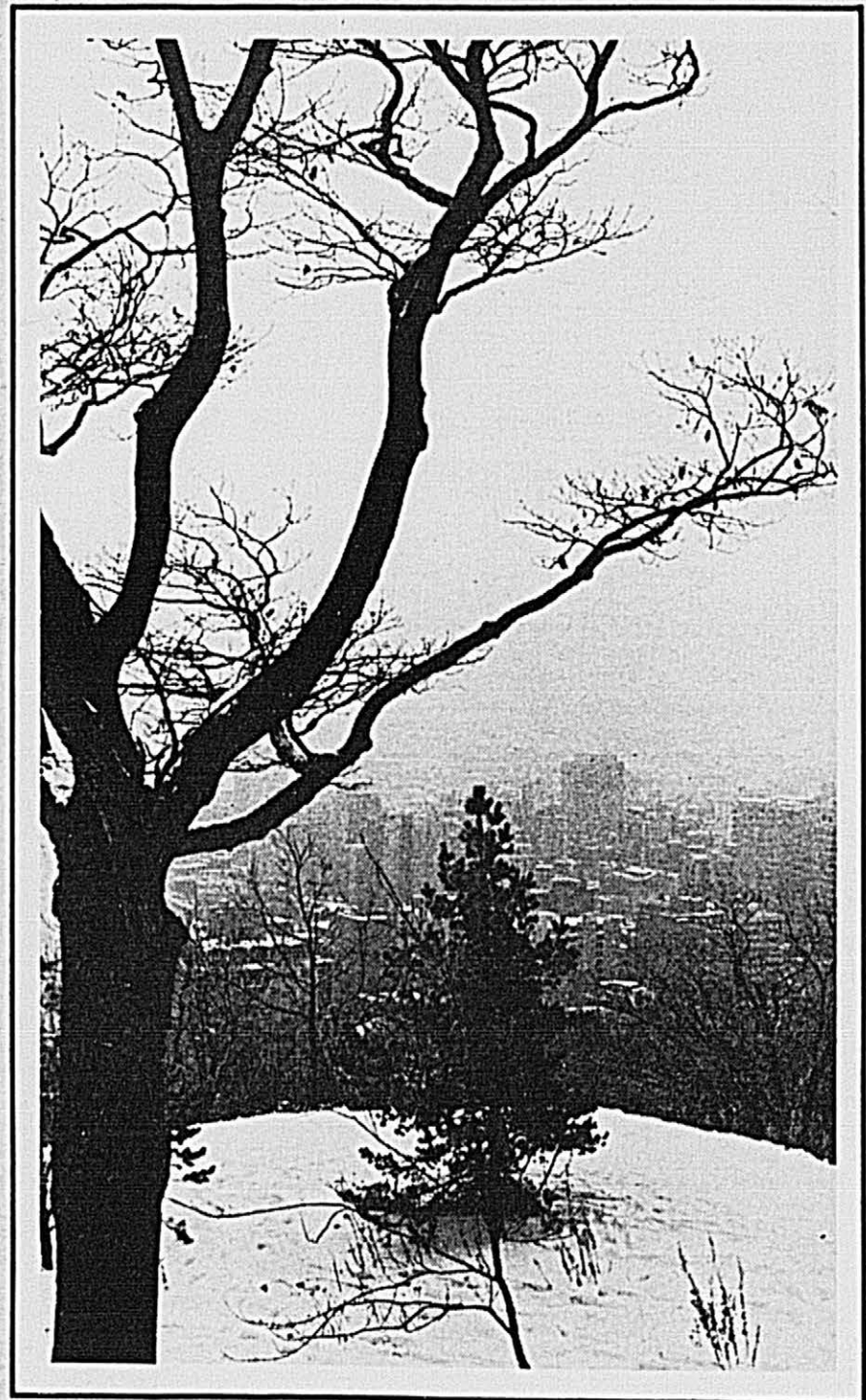
Zionism when exposed shows similar characteristics. Zionists of Europe have collaborated with the anti-Jewish powers of Europe to further their colonialist ambition in Palestine. The father of political Zionism T. Herzl wrote in March 4, 1896 and we quote: "My warmest adherent so far is the Pressburg anti-Semite Ivan Von Simonyi" (A. Chourqui, A Man Alone, p. 106). Herzl also felt quite at ease with his conscience when he pleaded with the Czarist Interior Minister "to give the Jews encouragement to emigrate—a good kicking for example..." (Ibid. p. 235). What a "mystical" way to attain "mystical" longing for the Holy Land." Saulle and Robert open your eyes. It is the Zionists who truly are anti-Semites. Time has come to exclude the mischievous equation that anti-Zionists or anti-Israel equals Jew-hater." If anti-Zionism equals anti-Semitism then anti-Fascism or anti-Apartheid is anti-Christian. Zionism like Apartheid is a disease and should be treated as such. How else one can explain such barbaric acts of the Zionists we hear every day. Zionism considers itself above all canons of justice and humanity, as the Chief Rabbi of Israel, Nissim, puts it succinctly: "The land is Israel was, with its borders, defined for us by Divine Providence. Thou shalt be, says the Almighty, and there it is. In this connection it is not a question of law or logic; neither is it a matter of human treatment or that sort of thing." (Hayom, Israeli Daily, June 7, 1968).

Through blackmail, bribes and violence, the Zionists have created a new type of McCarthyism where Israel is considered above reproach and criticism. Our question to all Zionists is: If your ideology is as holy as the Bible itself why don't you live according to the Ten Commandments? Or is it your privilege to pass your judgement on its relevance in today's violent world? If Rabbi Nissim is taken seriously and we indeed take him seriously then the "mystical longing" has not been quite fulfilled. The Biblical frontiers of Israel extended from Nile to Euphrates and this remains

continued on page 47

photos
by
Dana
Elena

WINTER



THE NIGHT WE BORE CHRISTMAS

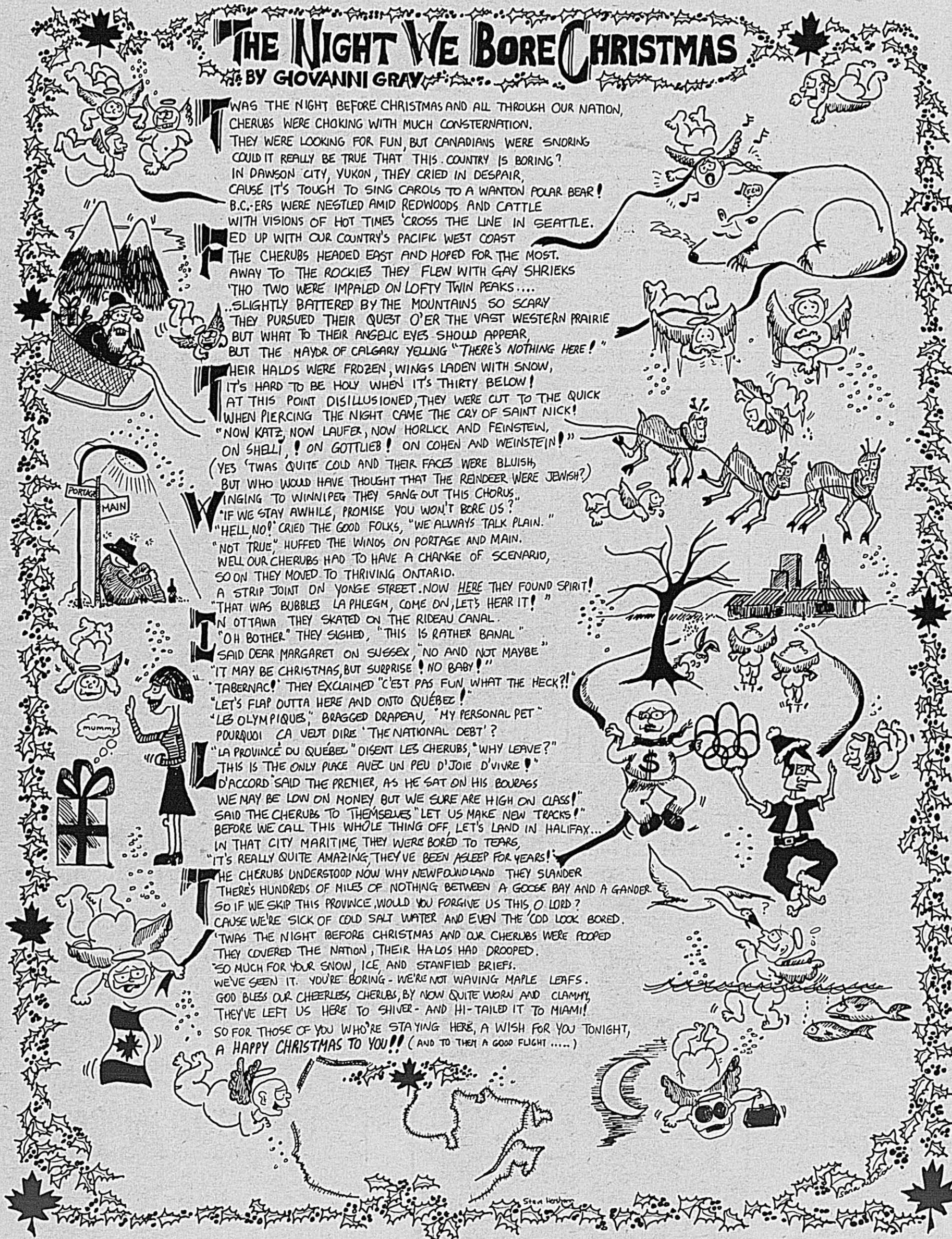
BY GIOVANNI GRAY

IT WAS THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS AND ALL THROUGH OUR NATION, CHERUBS WERE CHOKING WITH MUCH CONSTERNATION. THEY WERE LOOKING FOR FUN, BUT CANADIANS WERE SNORING. COULD IT REALLY BE TRUE THAT THIS COUNTRY IS BORING? IN DAWSON CITY, YUKON, THEY CRIED IN DESPAIR, CAUSE IT'S TOUGH TO SING CAROLS TO A WANTON POLAR BEAR! B.C.ERS WERE NESTLED AMID REDWOODS AND CATTLE WITH VISIONS OF HOT TIMES 'CROSS THE LINE IN SEATTLE. ED UP WITH OUR COUNTRY'S PACIFIC WEST COAST THE CHERUBS HEADED EAST AND HOPED FOR THE MOST. AWAY TO THE ROCKIES THEY FLEW WITH GAY SHRIEKS 'TWO TWO WERE IMPALED ON LOFTY TWIN PEAKS.... SLIGHTLY BATTERED BY THE MOUNTAINS SO SCARY THEY PURSUED THEIR QUEST O'ER THE VAST WESTERN PRAIRIE BUT WHAT TO THEIR ANGELIC EYES SHOULD APPEAR, BUT THE MAYOR OF CALGARY YELLING "THERE'S NOTHING HERE!"

THEIR HALOS WERE FROZEN, WINGS LADEN WITH SNOW, IT'S HARD TO BE HOLY WHEN IT'S THIRTY BELOW! AT THIS POINT DISILLUSIONED, THEY WERE CUT TO THE QUICK WHEN PIERCING THE NIGHT CAME THE CRY OF SAINT NICK! "NOW KATZ, NOW LAUFER, NOW HORLICK AND FEINSTEIN, ON SHELL, ON GOTTIEB! ON COHEN AND WEINSTEIN!" (YES 'T WAS QUITE COLD AND THEIR FACES WERE BLUISH, BUT WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT THAT THE REINDEER WERE JEWISH?) WINGING TO WINNIPEG THEY SANG OUT THIS CHORUS, "IF WE STAY AWHILE, PROMISE YOU WON'T BORE US?" "HELL NO!" CRIED THE GOOD FOLKS, "WE ALWAYS TALK PLAIN." "NOT TRUE," HUFFED THE WINOS ON PORTAGE AND MAIN. WELL OUR CHERUBS HAD TO HAVE A CHANGE OF SCENARIO, SO ON THEY MOVED TO THRIVING ONTARIO.

A STRIP JOINT ON YONGE STREET. NOW HERE THEY FOUND SPIRIT! THAT WAS BUBBLES LA PHEGM, COME ON, LET'S HEAR IT! IN OTTAWA THEY SKATED ON THE RIDEAU CANAL. "OH BOTHER," THEY SIGHED, "THIS IS RATHER BANAL." SAID DEAR MARGARET ON SUESEX, "NO AND NOT MAYBE." "IT MAY BE CHRISTMAS, BUT SURPRISE! NO BABY!" "TABERNAC!" THEY EXCLAIMED "C'EST PAS FUN, WHAT THE HECK?!" "LET'S FLAP OUTTA HERE AND ONTO QUÉBEC!" "LES OLYMPIQUES," BRAGGED DRAPEAU, "MY PERSONAL PET POURQUOI CA VEUT DIRE 'THE NATIONAL DEBT'?" "LA PROVINCE DU QUÉBEC" DISSENT LES CHERUBS, "WHY LEAVE?" THIS IS THE ONLY PUKE AVEC UN PEU D'JOIE D'VIVRE! D'ACCORD SAID THE PREMIER, AS HE SAT ON HIS BOURGESS WE MAY BE LOW ON MONEY, BUT WE SURE ARE HIGH ON CLASS! SAID THE CHERUBS TO THEMSELVES "LET US MAKE NEW TRACKS!" BEFORE WE CALL THIS WHOLE THING OFF, LET'S LAND IN HALIFAX... IN THAT CITY MARITIME, THEY WERE BORED TO TEARS, IT'S REALLY QUITE AMAZING, THEY'VE BEEN ASLEEP FOR YEARS!

THE CHERUBS UNDERSTOOD NOW WHY NEWFOUNDLAND THEY SLANDER THERE'S HUNDREDS OF MILES OF NOTHING BETWEEN A GOOSE BAY AND A GANDER. SO IF WE SKIP THIS PROVINCE, WOULD YOU FORGIVE US THIS, O LORD? CAUSE WE'RE SICK OF COLD SALT WATER AND EVEN THE 'COD LOOK BORED. 'T WAS THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS AND OUR CHERUBS WERE POOPED THEY COVERED THE NATION, THEIR HALOS HAD DROOPED. SO MUCH FOR YOUR SNOW, ICE AND STANFIED BRIEFS. WE'VE SEEN IT. YOU'RE BORING - WE'RE NOT WAVING MAPLE LEAF. GOD BLESS OUR CHEERLESS CHERUBS, BY NOW QUITE WORN AND CLAMMY, THEY'VE LEFT US HERE TO SHIVER - AND HI-TAILED IT TO MIAMI! SO FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO'RE STAYING HERE, A WISH FOR YOU TONIGHT, A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO YOU!! (AND TO THEM A GOOD FLIGHT.....)



Steve Hoshorn

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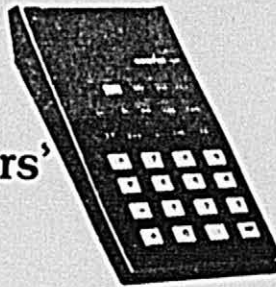
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Common front officially formed

by Jon McHugh

The public service workers have formed a 185,000 member common front to negotiate with the provincial government over wages, discrimination and working conditions.

Those in the public service sector of the Quebec Teachers Central (CEQ), the Quebec Federation of Labor (QFL-FTQ) and the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU-CSN) have united, with the hope that as a common front, they will be able to more effectively negotiate with the government.

If negotiation fails, a strike by the common front would have much more impact than a strike by only one union.

The common front was formed in response to the wage and price controls. The unions feel that the controls will affect only them, while business will be able to circumvent them.

Increases under the controls are limited to 10 percent, but there are many loopholes for big business such as rents on new buildings, new products and—most importantly to those of the lower income bracket—food.

The unions realized that they had better combine before taking on an adversary as powerful as the state which tries to use the price and wage controls as a reason for not giving what the unions consider their fair share.

The issues the negotiations will bring up are more than just salary increases. The union members want "equal pay for

equal work,"—that is, an end to sex discrimination in pay rates. They also want to reduce the wage classifications from 135 to 30.

The wages of the highest paid workers are four times greater than those of the lowest paid workers. The common front would like to lower this ratio to three to one.

Teachers want to have class sizes reduced to more manageable dimensions so that they can give more attention to students. Nurses want wages that are comparable to those of nurses in other provinces.

The salary question is the front's greatest point of contention with the provincial government. They feel that the minimum wage should be increased to \$165 per week. The front seeks a 43.8 percent increase as protection against inflation and as compensation for the purchasing power that was lost to inflation.

The government has offered a 26.5 percent pay hike which was refused on the grounds that it did not adequately take inflation into account. The actual rise in pay if one accounts for the effect of inflation is claimed to be 8.5 percent.

The front believes that the state will try to manipulate public opinion against them by claiming that the greedy workers are the cause of inflation. Earlier the state blamed the workers for the Metro fee hike and the cost of the Olympics.

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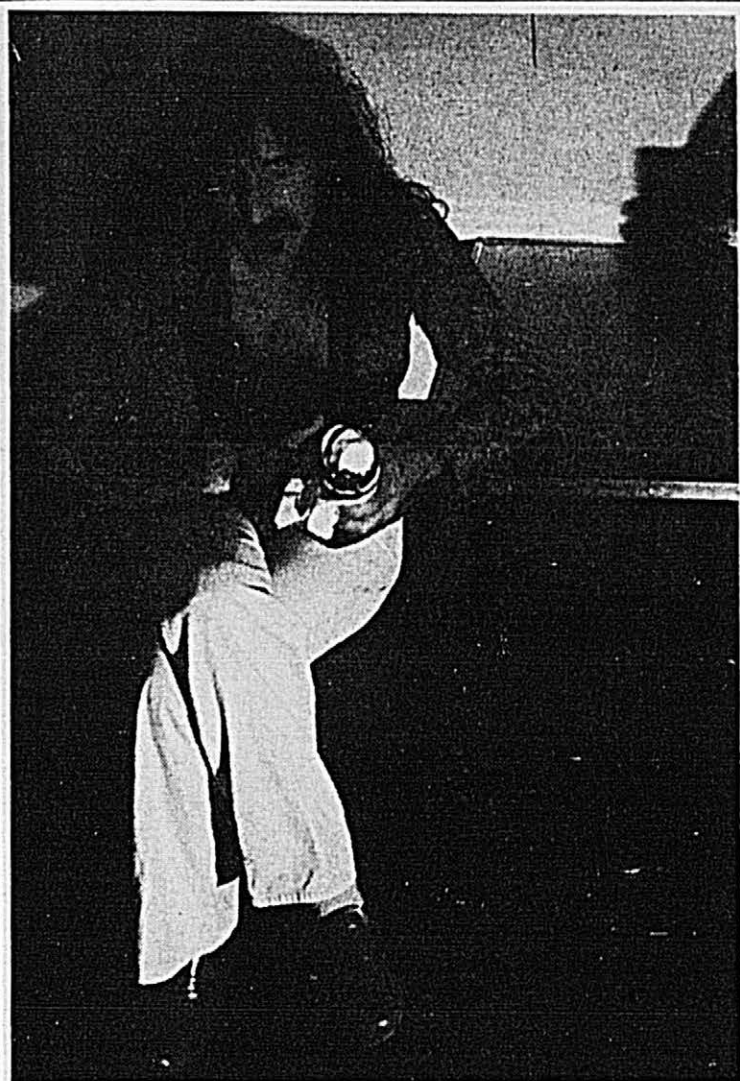
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The Weekly





Frank Zappa

YOUR DIRTY LOVE

Out of the dark void and chaos amidst the roar of the drums came the American princess, her man and her vice the poodle. To 12,000 silent fans and shining matches Frank Zappa re-established the downfall of Man last Monday evening at the Forum.

Zappa and his Mothers of Invention who are famous for their shticks, proved themselves true to form again. For three hours Zappa never ceased his play. The first half was an 'opera' of sorts. The tales of Normal, Illinois and Raggedy Anne dolls were great for those close enough to catch the gruesome details, but for anybody above the tenth row of the reds it was an impossible task due to the poor voice microphone.

Zappa began his foray into the night by establishing anew the triumph over John Doe by his lady Melba, otherwise Man and 'Wo-man'. Zappa creates the world with these two creatures and 'her' pet a hairy turquoise poodle who is, according to her, in need of a haircut.

"Man," she says, "get me some scissors." Through the sweat of his hairless brow, he does. She painstakingly coils the poodle to her fancy, all for what end? To fuck. Yes, ladies

and gentlemen, for her dirty love.

Zappa always did have the propensity to shock. Yet somehow his grotesqueness is used so well with all his gimmicks and cacophonous music that it shows only as pure satire.

The second half of the concert was a two-hour jam session with Zappa and the members of the Mothers in which a 15-minute solo was given to each. Unfortunately this proved to be too long; the audience got restless and some began to leave. People are just not used to listening to music for that long even if it is great music. Zappa is a superb musician and it added another dimension to the concert to have this half.

Zappa's backup was exceptional, showing off their great theatrical and musical talents to enhance the entire performance. This was only to be equalled by the mastermind engineers who produced the fantastic light show that accompanied Zappa.

The concert as a whole was more than excellent. It was exhausting to put out so much concentration, but it was worth it.

—Jeff Liberman and
Sasha Cunningham

Can Santa be saved?

Santa suit. In bright red. Made of flocked rayon. Included hat, beard, vinyl gaiters and belt. Full cut to fit almost every size with room for extra stuffing. Waist and ankles are elasticized. One size fits all. 19-R 1025—Complete....\$35.95

—Eaton's 1975 Christmas Catalogue

A few weeks ago the Daily received the letter you are about to read. It went unnoticed for a while, lying buried beneath news copy, cold pepper steak and a moldy Horn of Plenty. The letter was discovered by a Department of Health official who was taking bacterial samples in the Daily office with the hope of finding a new communicable disease.

The official passed the near-transparent greasy letter to the Daily editor. The letter was so redolent with honesty and warmth that at three o'clock one morning the Daily editor slid it effortlessly into the Weekly's cubbyhole. Rumour has it that The Daily editor washed his hands in a large basin afterwards, invoking the name of a hero of his, Pontius Pilate.

Again, the letter risked the danger of remaining undiscovered and unknown. But again, a serendipitous discovery caused it to be shoved into the limelight and read by this writer. Rumour has it that I cried.

Dear newspaper people,

My name is Vincent O'Hanlon. I am eleven years old. For the past few weeks, Gertie Hammerschlogger (my next door neighbour) has been making some very disturbing



comments about the season which is upon us. She has often punctuated her minor acts of attrition (which I have come to accept as part and parcel of her genetic makeup; her father is an axe-murderer) with some annoying, even sacrilegious remarks.

An example: last week while we were playing on her front lawn she unexpectedly threw a mittenful of slush into my mouth. Fine with me. Gertie the practical joker. She then proceeded to call me a sheep, repeating the eponym a number of times. A pregnant pause ensued. My attempts to abort this silence resulted in her making the following statement: "You're a twerp, Vincey, a little dope of you're gonna believe in Santa Claus again this year. If you think it's Santa that brings you all those gifts, then you're no smarter than your brainless seven year old sister."

To tell you the truth, I am a believer in the Claus. I don't, however, consider myself a sheep as I have confirmed all my suspicions by carrying out the following experiment proving his existence.

This year, I visited the toy department at Eaton's three times: Easter, Passover and Christmas. Suffice it to say that only at the latter time was I able to climb upon the jelly man's knee, assure him that I have been a good little boy all year and whisper in his ear, fully confident that I will be getting the Cal-Comp plotter I had asked for.

And now I am faced with this dichotomy. Does Santa Claus exist? Am I justified in giving Gertie Hammerschlogger an appendectomy with my father's Black & Decker circular saw?

Precociously yours,
Vincent O'Hanlon

Dear Vincent,

How I wish I could be with you when you read this letter. How I yearn to offer you my shoulder in which to bury your angelic face, your curly locks (you must have curly locks) shaking imperceptibly as you sniffle inaudible child's tears for the last time. Brace yourself Vincent, you are about to grow up.

Gertie Hammerschlogger has been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. Gertie has seen through the stuffing: Santa Claus, like the December issue of Penthouse, is no more. Oh sure, The Gazette annually prints a picture of all the mail "bound for the North Pole," but where does it really go? Return to sender Vincent, address unknown.

A whole battalion of crepe paper and vinyl imposters infiltrated the department stores this time of year. They have made it oh so easy for the toy store to sell thousands of Big Jims into slavery. Barbi needs the new Olympic Ski Village, Vincent. Holly Hobby wants a dishwasher. Evel Knievel can't do without a Scramble Van. And a seeming-innocuous gaiters, rayon and felt, and surrounded by bilingual elves in mini-skirts will make sure Barbi, Holly and Evel are kept up in the style to which they have grown accustomed.

Do you remember your last visit to see Santa? Was his beard askew? Did he have beer on his breath. Was his grip on your thigh a might too passionate? All humah foibles, Vincent.

Look around you, Vincent! The air stinks. Bus fares are up. We're within spitting distance of our hundredth murder of the year. And yet, amid this cataclysmic smorgasbord, we still see that jolly man adorned with hunks of chocolate and red mesh stockings and party favours and advertisements for liquor and appeals for money.

The school I go to, Vincent, has completely forgotten about Santa Claus, about Rudolf, and even about Frosty the Snowman. Many students will spend a large part of this season preparing for a day when they will the golden opportunity to fritter away an eighth of their body weight in perspiration, writing an examination in a gymnasium on Pine Avenue. As I write to you now, my Biochemistry 302 notes lie on the desk begging me to save them from rot.

Believe in Santa Claus? Let's hope we (you and I) have buried him once and for all. A thousand years from now, Vincent, nay a tenth of a thousand years from now, his spangle and glitter will be faded and his power to hold in thrall the sentiments and pocketbooks of mindless boobies will be gone forever.

Until then, Vincent, remember—you...you are no longer a child.

Had Loman

Dear newspaper people,
OK with me. Now what's the story on God?

Yours,
Vincent O'Hanlon



The brothers make their marx

Jack Benny remembers: "I heard him laughing and knocked on his door. I figured that if he was laughing, he couldn't have a dame in there. So I go in and there he is alone reading a book. 'Well Jack,' Groucho said, 'I'm reading one of the funniest humourists I have ever come across. A fellow named Stephen Leacock.'

The Marx Bros. Scrapbook has quite a lot of interesting tidbits. It's hard to put it down and stop reading or thumbing through. Conceiver and co-author Richard Anobile, also author of *Why a Duck?* proposes to convey "...what the life and times of the Marx Bros. were really like." That's quite a bite to chew.

Anobile elected an easy and none too conventional means. He first secured Groucho's co-operation. A few researchers helped in finding primary resources. He then interviewed Groucho and thirteen other people for about three months. Some transcribing, editing, 300 plus illustrations and photographs later — instant scrapbook!

The interviews are plagued with inherent problems. One is Groucho. Though often gregarious (and lucid) his recollections of his forgone era drift from lost to found to different versions of the same story. Groucho often also refuses to cooperate.

Anobile: ... We were talking about *Animal Crackers*.

Groucho: Well Kaufman and Ryskind wrote the script and we went into rehearsal and opened. That's all.

Anobile: The first film you made was destroyed.

Groucho: Forget about that one.

To stir 40 to 60 year old



memories is a tough job for young Anobile. His knowledge of vaudeville times is slight. Many times Anobile, as an interviewer, is uncertain about his data.

Anobile's interviewing expertise is also slight. If he pursues a contradiction the conversation usually takes on a stale tone.

Anobile: Perelman does seem to have made the major contribution (to *Monkey Business*).

Groucho: What do you want me to do? Argue about who wrote each individual line?

When he doesn't he may as well be one big ear drum.

Groucho: ...Ha-Ha! You're yawning you must have been fucking last night. But that's all right, I don't blame you.

Anobile: I'm looking over the

material we have on Paramount, it's not a hell of a lot.

Groucho: Then I was fucking.

The "big ear drum" technique doesn't pay off with Groucho. In the other interviews Anobile does better. Susan Marx, Harpo's widow, talks of the Marx Bros. as people, brothers and husbands. Her interview, though short, is perhaps the most truthful and revealing. The Zeppo and Gummo interviews, also short, are the most informational. The rest of the interviews add bits and pieces, except for Groucho's. The Groucho interviews form the body of every chapter. Yet, as Susan Marx says, "...Groucho is not there any longer as far as I'm concerned. He is now a fellow living on the wonderful,

earlier, truly creative wit which he doesn't have anymore."

Was it worth Groucho's co-operation? Because of it Anobile was able to gain access to Groucho's own personal files, containing Marx Bros. paraphernalia. Along with the researched documents Anobile can boast a very, if not the most, complete assemblage of the Bros. history in pictures, advertisements, cartoons, and reviews.

These reproductions are the main selling point of the book. Many are published for the first time. There are numerous rare vaudevillian posters, along with partial reprints from some of the original movie scripts. The layout of the reprints is superb, giving life to the interviews.

The sores point of the book

is the overwhelmingly poor quality and overuse of the Groucho interviews. With all of Groucho's slanders, one wonders why he doesn't get fifty lawsuits against him. The answer lies in Anobile's greatest problem: most of the slandered people are dead. How often can one interview dead people without getting frustrated? Anobile chose, instead, to continually return to Groucho interviews. Either way, the result is still frustration.

Another possible alternative would have been to market the illustrations and interviews separately, with the possible titles *The Marx Bros. Remember?*, and *Groucho Basically Remembers* respectively.

Insofar as giving the reader a "feeling of what the life and times of the Marx Bros. were really like", Anobile achieves this, barely. As a scrapbook it is largely incomplete. As Groucho remarked in one session, "I'm 82 now, you should've been here 40 years ago."

Though 40 years late for interviewing, Anobile gives a more accurate version, through numerous apparent contradictions, of the Marx Bros. era than any other previously written book.

If you've enjoyed *Growing Up with Groucho* and his *You Bet Your Life* television series, and he still holds your interest, then the scrapbook is certainly our cup of tea.

The pictures are worth looking at time after time for instant pleasure. The letters from Harpo and Alexander Walcott are especially enjoyable items. The interviews are worth reading but only once.

—Kurt Silverman

Hark the herald

Voices in harmony, lifting jubilant melodies to the heavens, heralding the birth of Christ has been the standard description of Christmas music ever since that first choir of angels. Trite it may be, yet there is always something comfortably joyous in the songs of even the most unharmonious group of Christmas carolers.

Music for Christmas, presented by the Faculty Choir under the direction of Betty Doroschuk, was hardly a flawless performance, but it was Christmas music, and one could not help but be drawn into its atmosphere. In a programme ranging from a Bach Chorale to a traditional Polish carol, peacefulness was the appropriately recurring theme. Alleluias in four-part harmony seem to have an uplifting appeal to even the most tone-deaf listeners.

Organ music is an equally traditional part of the Christmas line-up. Several organ solos were included in Tuesday's performance;

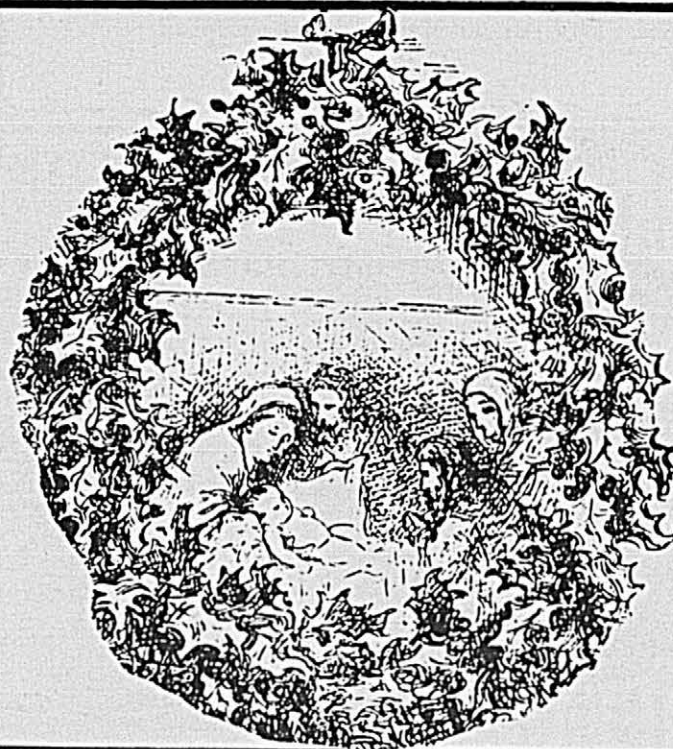
unfortunately they did nothing to enhance the programme, being uninspiring choices poorly executed by Ruth Lloyd. Part of the problem was a very small organ being played in an acoustically large hall, but many technical errors coupled with painfully prolonged pauses between variations for stop-changes was somehow less than forgivable.

The choral selections of **Music for Christmas** reflected both the influence of a director both competent in the technicalities of vocal direction and discriminate in the choice and arrangement of musical works.

Only an occasional break in unison and a tenor section somewhat lacking in tonal quality marred the performance.

It's not the coloured lights adorning The Bay, it's not the pre-Christmas sales, it's not even Ogilvy's window that really heralds Christmas, but the simplicity of a familiar carol heard at the least expected moment.

—Faith Backus



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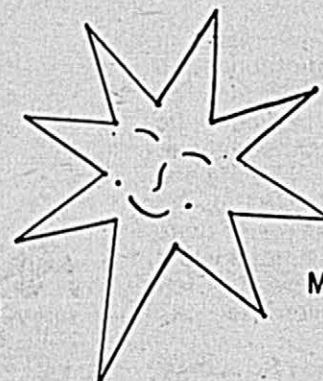
KIDS ON STAGE

Performance of Mordecai Richler's *Jacob Two-Two Meets the Hooded Fang*, adapted by C. Long, Wednesday, Dec 17, in Redpath Museum at 3:00 pm.

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I'M A LUMBERJACK AND I'M O.K.

These folk songs come from various provinces and, excepting one, were written on this side of the Atlantic and above the 45th. Mostly ballads or drinking songs, they are fine

companions to the frequent rowdiness of this season. I have omitted chords to encourage innovation; sing out as the spirit[s] move you.



The Blackfly Song

'Twas early in the spring when I decide to go
For to work up in the woods in North Ontario,
And the unemployment office said they'd send me through
To the little A-bi-ti-bi with the survey crew.

*And the blackflies the little blackflies
Always the blackflies no matter where you go
I'll die with the blackflies a-picking my bones
In North Ontario, I-o, in North Ontario.*

Now the man Black Toby was the captain of the crew,
And he said, "I'm gonna tell you boys what we're gonna do
They want to build a power dam and we must find a way
For to make the little Ab flow round the other way.

So we survey to the east and we survey to the west,
And we couldn't make our minds up how to do it best.
"Little Ab, little Ab, what shall I do?
For I'm all but goin' crazy on the survey crew."

It was blackfly, blackfly everywhere.
A-crawlin' in your whiskers, a-crawlin' in your hair;
A-swimmin' in the soup, and a-swimmin' in the tea;
Oh the devil take the blackfly and let me be.

Black Toby fell to swearin' cause the work went slow,
And the state of our morale was gettin' pretty low.
And the flies swarmed heavy—it was hard to catch a breath,
As you staggered up and down the hill talkin' to yourself.

Now the bull cook's name was Blind River Joe;
If it hadn't been for him we'd never pull through,
For he bound up our bruises and kidded us for fun,
And he lathered us with bacon grease and balsam gum.

At last the job was over; Black Toby said: "We're through
With the little A-bi-ti-bi and the survey crew."
'Twas a wonderful experience and this I know,
I'll never go again to North Ontario.

Up in Hiscock Bay

Oh, Bill roved out one morning
Just at the break of day.
He said he was sure of his balt-tub squid
Up here in Hiscock Bay.

*And saying tie diddle die, diddle die, diddle die,
And saying tie diddle die, diddle day,
Itchy kitchy coo, kitchy coo, it'll do,
Kitchy coo iddle diddle die day.*

Bill rose up one morning—
He was so mighty large,
He went up to George Pippy's door
Saying, "Patience, where is Garge?"

Patience she jumped out of bed;
She looked just like a hound.
'Twas up to the gate both she and Bill,
All in her morning gown.

Oh, George was coming round a cliff
When he met Tom coming in.
The very first words Tom said to George:
"You don't kow what I've seen."

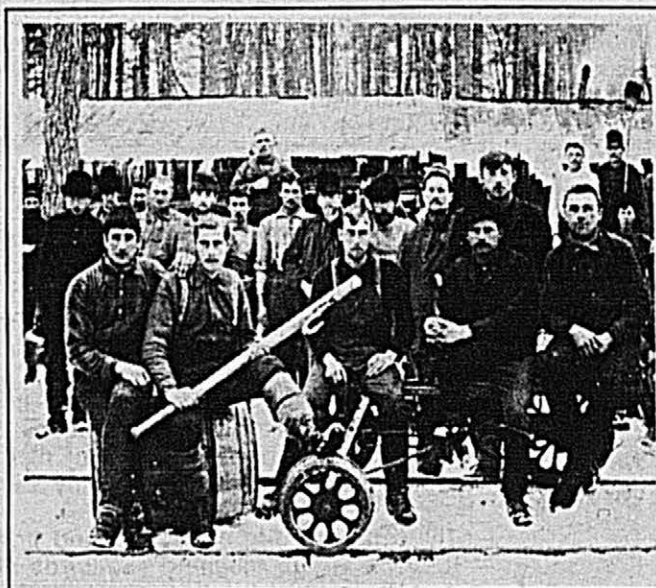
George he got so mighty vexed
He didn't know what to take.
He went on down to Bill Wiseman's room
And tore down his sand-flake.

Tom and Ethel heard the crash
And they went out to see.
Tom hitched his toes in Ethel's nose
And over the hill go he.

Liza she was sick one morn:
She had an ailing throat.
She went out to feed the hens
While Tom he milked the goat.

As Liza went up to Rattle Hill
The wind blew mighty high;
It blew away her Advocate
Before Judge Pippy got nigh.

And now my song is ended,
I have no more to say,
'Tis all about the fisher-boys
Squidding in Hiscock Bay.



When The Ice Worms Nest Again

There's a dusky husky maiden in the Arctic,
And she waits for me but it is not in vain,
For some day I'll put my mukluks on and ask her
If she'll wed me when the ice worms nest again.

*In the land of the pale blue snow where it's ninety below,
And the polar bears are roaming o'er the plain,
In the shadow of the Pole I will clasp her to my soul;
We'll be married when the ice worms nest again.*

For our wedding feast we'll have seal oil and blubber;
In our kayaks we will roam the bounding main;
All the walruses will look at us and rubber;
We'll be married when the ice worms nest again.

*When some night at half past two I return to my igloo,
After sitting with a friend who was in pain,
She'll be waiting for me there with the hambone of a bear,
And she'll beat me till the ice worms nest again.*

Au Cabaret

Le lendemain que j'me suis marié
Ma femme a voulu me battre.
Le lendemain que j'me suis marié,
Me femme a voulu me battre.
Au cabaret j'me suis en allé
Trouver mes amis pour boire,
Trouver mes amis
Trouver mes amis
Trouver mes amis pour boire.

Mes chers amis, ne buvons pas tant,
Car je vois venir ma femme.
Elle est là-bas, elle est sur ces côtes.
Je l'entends déjà qui gronde...

Bien promptement ell' vient au cabaret:
"Sors d'ici, ivrogne du diable"
"Du cabaret ah oui j'en sortirai,
Quand j'aurai fini de boire..."

"Mon cher ami, ah! si tu continues,
Tu feras périr ta famille!
Un pied chaussé, et puis, l'autre nu.
File à la maison, ivrogne..."

(Mon mari boit plus qu'un glouton,
Cent fois plus qu'il n'a de rente.
Son habit n'a plus de bouton.
Mais son nez en a bien trente.)

(Ne fais pas tant la mégère!
Manche à balais, t'en auras.)

SONGS

continued
on page
thirty-six



PIE IN THE SKY

Do you remember people buying AT&T in the twenties?

Do you remember people buying IBM in the forties?

Do you remember people buying Xerox in the fifties?

And the killings they made? Well I know what's next, and it's not plastics. The big field is information, and on a mass scale. The world is more and more rapidly becoming one huge sucking ticker tape. So you've got to move information precisely, rapidly and economically. Furthermore it has to reach the masses (or at least some masses) almost immediately.

Now the next step is: how to reach people? Where do the greatest number of people spend the greatest amount of time? Now and in the foreseeable future? Stop a minute and look at the skyline of any city. You see skyscrapers and cranes building more skyscrapers. What is common to everyone of those buildings?—WINDOWS. And what are those buildings full of?—PEOPLE. And what are these people full of?—

The scene is set. Combine the above ingredients with that devastating smidgeon of nostalgia that is eating away the soul of our civilization. Put it all together and it spells—SKYWRITING.

Let's run through it again. There are today and every day, for at least seven or eight hours, thousands upon thousands of mortals trapped in skyscrapers. They are all bored stiff and in need of distraction, and at the moment all they can do is stare out of those omnipresent windows. At the current rate of increase of bureaucracy of all sorts, the time is not far off when over ninety percent of this world's population will be spending half their waking hours at a desk, near a window.

What faster, more efficient way of imparting discreet bits of information than writing on the sky. Take newspapers as an example. In terms of information, newspapers function only at the level of headlines. No one reads the stories anymore, and no one writes them; they're just pumped out. Anyone who wants the news in depth gets it on television or maybe in a news magazine. But they do want the up-to-the-minute headlines.

So forget paper and presses and typesetters (Sorry Jeff and Co.) and you hire two planes and two pilots, and you're in business in a big way. You start with a headline at nine am, by the time the wind has dislocated that one, there's a new one, hot off the teletype. In fact at the rate that things are happening in the world, one plane would

be beginning a new headline, as the old one was being finished.

Advertising you ask? Even easier and better, 'cause you can tie it to different times of the day. Can you imagine the effect of a deodorant ad at precisely 4:45 pm? Just as everyone is at their smelliest and most self-conscious; after everyone has spent the day shitting bricks and sweating their asses off as they watch their bosses prowling inside, and the world crumble before their eyes outdoors, bingo, an ad that will solve their smell problems.

The possibilities of precision advertising (and therefore high-priced) are endless: food ads at lunchtime and the four coffee breaks, transportation ads at nine, snow tires and warm clothes on cold days, suntan lotion on sunny days—it goes on and on.

It will be direct and self-destructing communication and advertising. No fuss, no muss, no hassle with ecology nuts, there's an endless amount of sky hanging around, and I'm sure undirty ways of writing. It opens up endless new possibilities. What next, carving symbols in the ice caps for passing SST's to see? Dying patterns in the oceans? Spray painting the moon? Maybe Kraft would ...

—William Bishop



SONGS

continued
from page
thirty-five



The Grand Hotel

There's a place in Vancouver the loggers know well,
It's a place where they keep rotgut whiskey to sell.
They also keep boarders and keep them like hell,
And the name of that place is the Grand Hotel.

Oh, the Grand Hotel, when the loggers come in,
It's amusing to see the proprietor grin,
For he knows they've got cash and he'll soon have it all,
So "Come, boys, have a drink" you will hear Tommy call.

In the morning Tom Roberts comes up to the door
And there he sees loggers all over the floor,
With a bottle of rum and a bottle of rye,
And passes to camp on the old Cassiar.

The Alberta Homesteader

My name is Don Gold, an old bach'lor I am,
I'm keeping old batch on an elegant plan.
You'll find me out here on Alberta's bush plain
A-starving to death on a government claim.

So come to Alberta, there's room for you all
Where the wind never ceases and the rain always falls,
Where the sun always sets and there it remains
Till we get frozen out on our government claims.

My house it is built of the natural soil,
My walls are erected according to Hoyle,
My roof has no pitch, it is level and plain,
And I always get wet when it happens to rain.

My clothes are all ragged, my luggage is rough,
My bread is case-hardened and solid and tough,
My dishes are scattered all over the room,
My floor gets afraid at the sight of a broom.

How happy I feel when I roll into bed,
The rattlesnake rattles a tune at my head.
The little mosquito devoid of all fear
Crawls over my face and into my ear.

The little bed-bug so cheerful and bright,
It keeps me up laughing two-thirds of the night,
And the smart little flea with tacks in his toes
Crawls up through my whiskers and tickles my nose.

You may try to raise wheat, you may try to raise rye,
You may stay there and live, you may stay there and die,
But as for myself, I'll no longer remain
A-starving to death on a government claim.

So farewell to Alberta, farewell to the west,
It's backwards I'll go to the girl I love best.
I'll go back to the east and get me a wife
And never eat cornbread the rest of my life.

Haul Away Joe

When I was a little lad,
And so my mother told me
Way, haul away, we'll haul away Joe
That if I did not kiss the girls
My lips would all grow mouldy.
Way, haul away, we'll haul away Joe.

King Louis was the King of France
Before the revolution
Way, haul away, etc.
But then he got his head cut off
Which spoiled his constitution.
Way, haul away, etc.

Oh, once I met a German girl
And she was fat and lazy,
Then I got a Brooklyn gal,
She damn near drove me crazy.

So I got a Chinese girl
And she was kind and tender,
But she left me for a Portugee,
So young and rich and slender.

Way, haul away,
I'll sing to you of Nancy,
Way, haul away,
She's just my cut and fancy.

Oh, once I was in Ireland
A-digging turf and praties,
But now I'm in a Yankee ship
A-hauling on sheets and braces.

The cook is in the galley,
Making duff so handy,
And the captain's in his cabin
Drinkin' wine and brandy.

Way, haul away.
The good ship is a-bowling
Way, haul away,
The sheet is now a-blowing.

Way, haul away,
We'll haul away together.
Way, haul away,
We'll haul for better weather.



Compiled and Edited by
Jacques de Rubberboot

Mildon & Morris

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 5016 Sherbrooke W. (near Claremont) 487-5131
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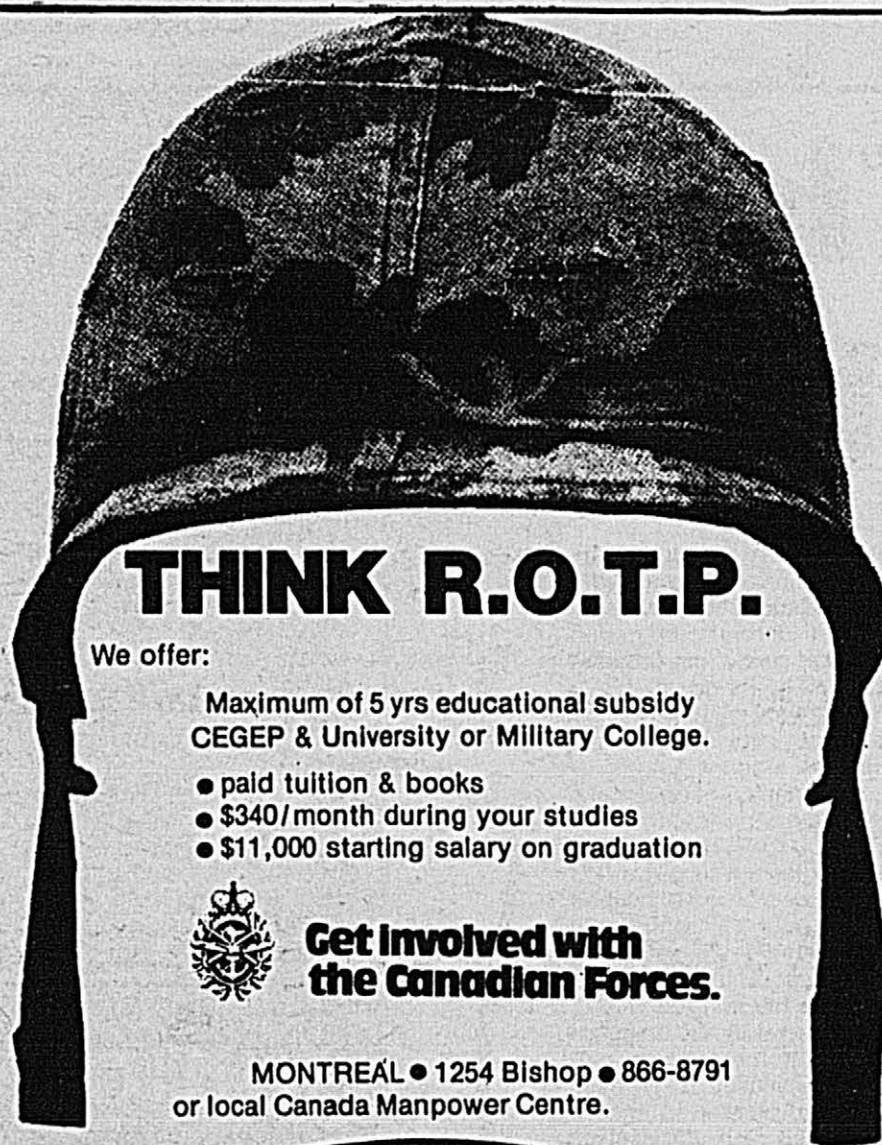
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The greatest cheesecake in the world



Cheesecake. The very mention of the word is enough to make dogs salivate and dieters go berserk. **Cheesecake.** El epitome of sweet delirium, epicurian bliss, and tastebud succubus. **Cheesecake.** Oh God! My kingdom for a cheesecake!

High atop Sherbrooke Street apartments and in the elegant salons of Outremont mansions, cheesecake fiends sweat and shiver uncontrollably because they NEED IT. Parties come to a halt, restaurant diners walk out and El Exegente refuses to even sip his cup of Van Houte coffee until... that ultimate gastronomic experience of soft, luscious, creamy, cheesecake.

However, within the last few years, the number of miserable and haggard fiends who cannot find that single elegant piece of cheesecake to surpass their last one has increased to uncontrollable proportions. Half-crazed elves run from the St. Lawrence Bakery, to Dunn's, to Pumpernick's overturning tables and kicking out windows because they are no longer satisfied. Terrified bakers at the finest patisseries on Laurier get their custard pies smashed back into their faces.

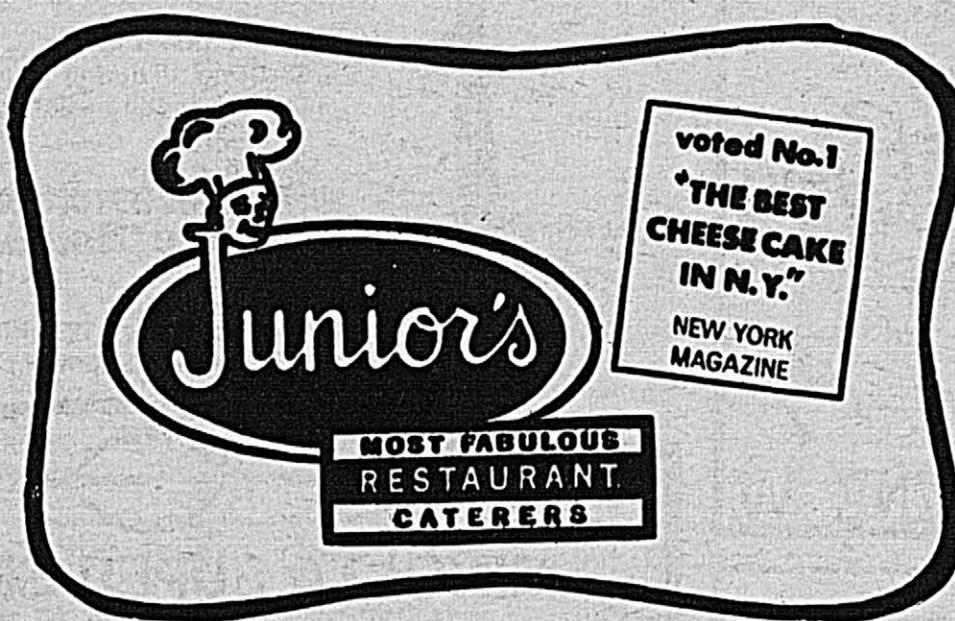
The only saviour can be a cheesecake so good that the addiction will end there—so rich and incredible that it will satiate everyone for all time. Mals, tabernooosh... there is no saviour here.

Ah, Grace a Dieu. For out of the bleak and twisted rubble of Brooklyn comes that very saviour... Junior's Cheesecake. The fate of Montreal hinges on Junior's Cheesecake, the greatest in the world.

Junior's is the Ben's and Ruby Foo's of Brooklyn combined. It's huge, gaudy, garish and gauche. It has orange walls with ridiculous chandeliers and a wedding room downstairs. The menu is as huge as the stomachs of the clientele.

But wait, what is this warped reality? As they pay their bills everyone is buying a cheesecake. They are happy; they are content; they know the addiction has ended.

Junior's Cheesecake almost defies description. Many think that cheesecake should be light like Italian (ricotta) or cottage cheesecake. Many



think that cheesecake should be heavy and so full of creamcheese and such, so as to put you through the floor boards. Junior's transcends these archaic paradigms. It is neither super-heavy nor super-light. It is perhaps more heavy than it is light, but what the matter.

Its richness and flavour make all weighty comparisons irrelevant. In fact, the taste of Junior's Cheesecake is so intense that it KILLS you smoothly as it goes down. The texture is pure cream. It's consistency is equally supreme as the taste. The crust on the bottom is graham cracker; the strawberries on top are real—not frozen.

The recipe is perfect, and a well kept secret. Three years ago a reporter for

the Village Voice in New York freaked out on Junior's Cheesecake and wrote a banner page 3 article replete with senseless slobbering and droolings. He couldn't handle the taste.

Two years ago, New York Magazine held the all-important "Best Cheesecake in N.Y." contest to replace world famous Lindy's (remember Guys and Dolls). While many New York delicatessens and catering establishments claimed to have had the greatest cheesecake since Lindy's, Junior's was so good that the contest wasn't even close. And of course, the owners refuse to tell anyone about the recipe. The people who make the cakes are old-time trusted help, separated from the rest.

But so much for description. The important question is, does this cheesecake cure THE NEED? Last week the acid test was performed. I smuggled three cheesecakes across the border and served them to that sorry lot of cheesecake fiends. Instantly, tears filled joyful eyes turned upward towards the heavens—a gift from the Lord surely! Bodies plopped over in epileptic ecstasy. "There must be a million eggs in it," screamed one supplicant. Ask the Daily staff, ask 718 De l'Epee or 1902B Van Horne. It's true! It's all true! The cheesecake Messiah has come.

And luckily it is all true. As the Olympics desert Montreal for Mexico City so too do the cheesecake fiends angrily leave behind St. Lawrence, Pumpernick's, Dunn's, Ben's and all the other pretenders for that sunny, happy cheesekeland called Brooklyn.

Directions to Junior's:

Take Route 15 to the border where it becomes U.S. Interstate 87. Follow 87 all the way south to the Bronx, to the Manhattan exit on the Triborough Bridge. [New Yorkers can take the 3rd Ave. Bridge]. Exit onto the F.D. Roosevelt Drive and follow it south. Exit for the Manhattan Bridge and follow all the signs to and over the bridge which empties out on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Take Flatbush 1/4 mile to the corner of DeKalb and stop. You'll see orange neon signs and bloated customers carrying out their boxes filled with cheesecake.

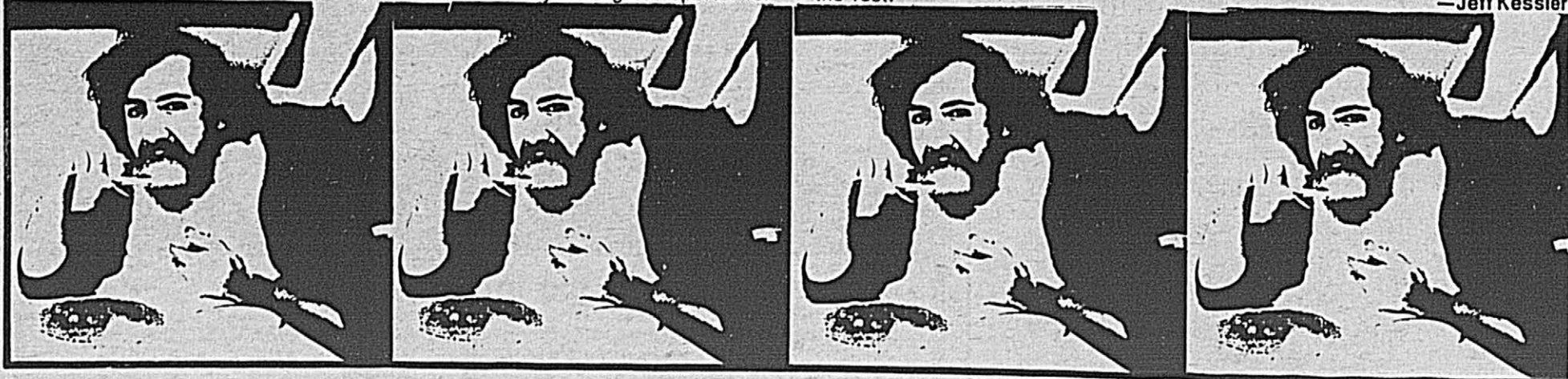
Price

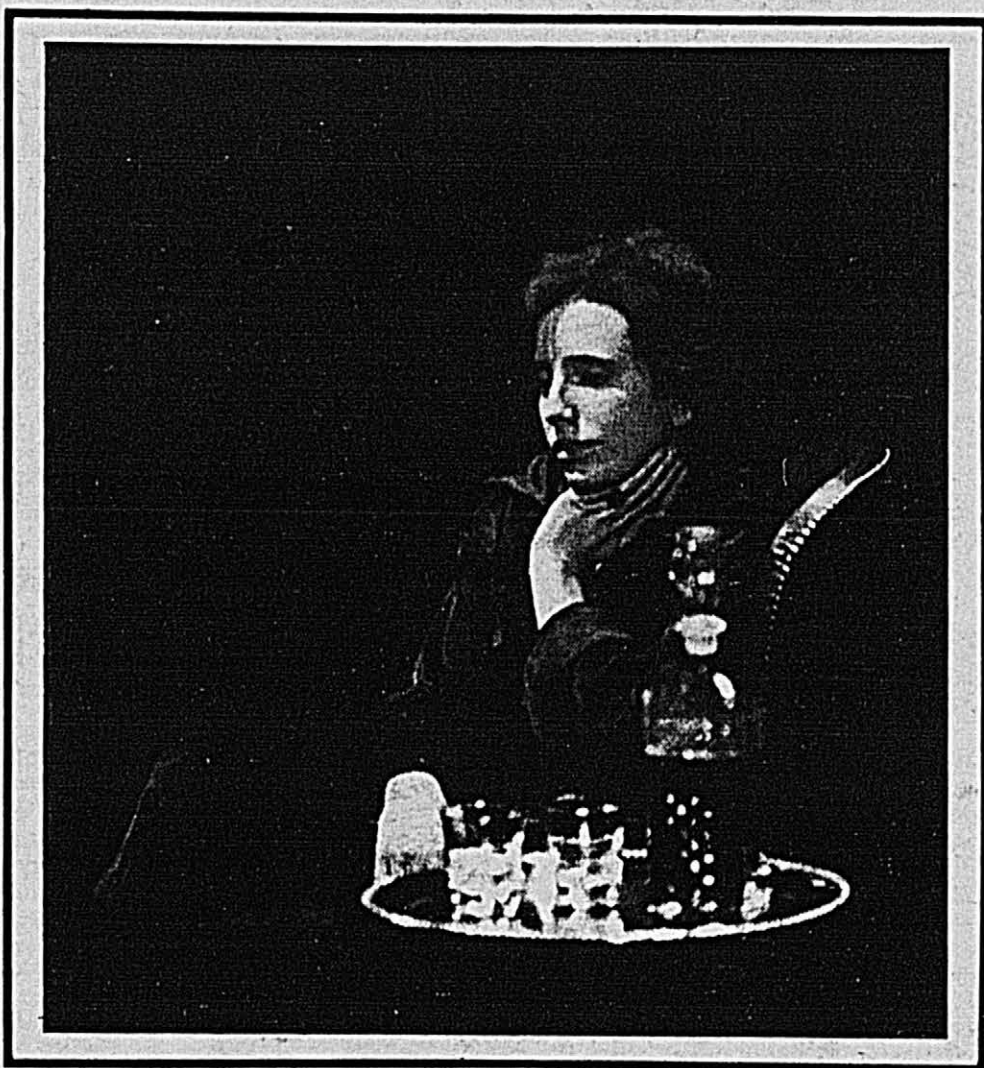
Small 3.00

Small w/fruit [strawberries, blueberries, raspberries, cherries] 4.20

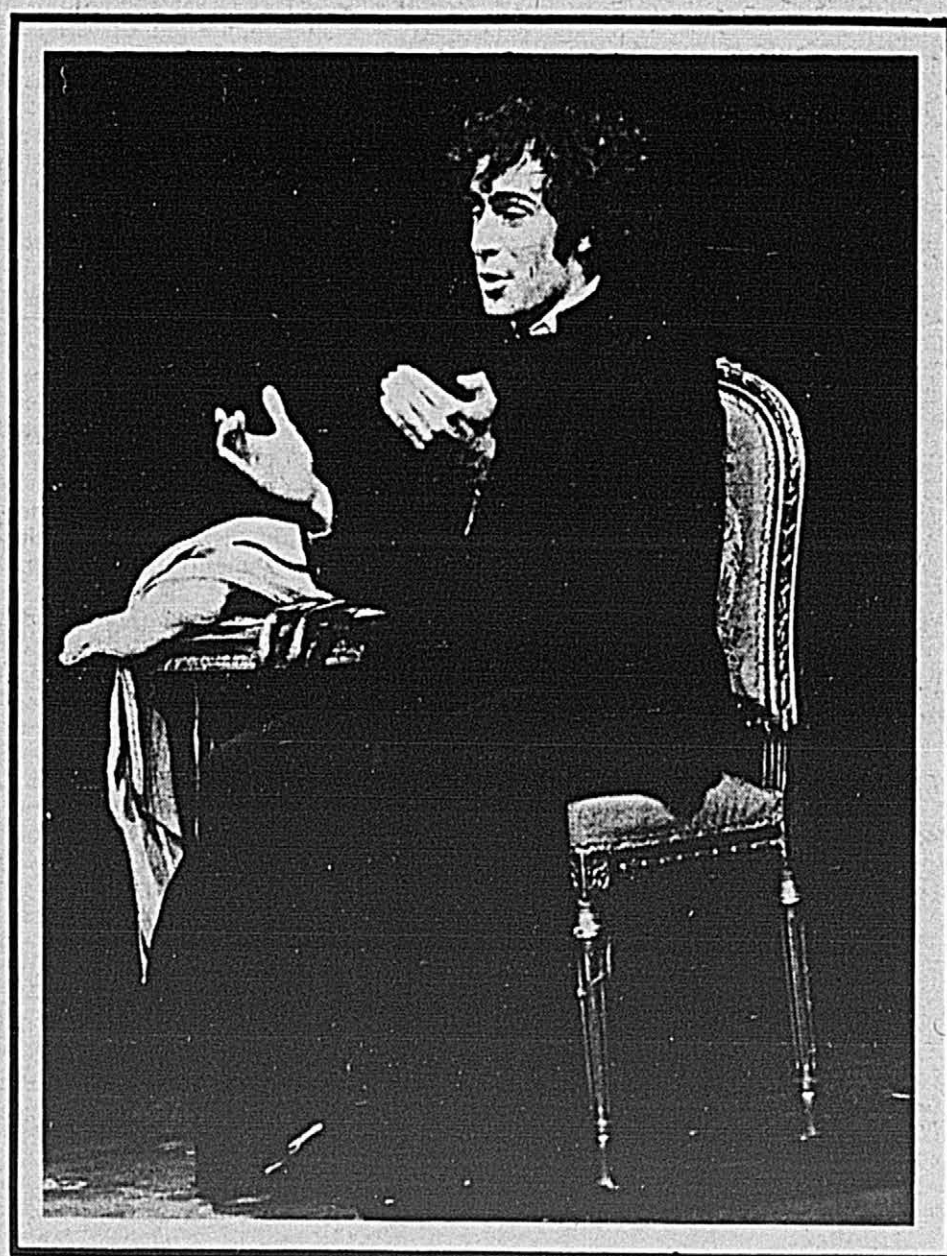
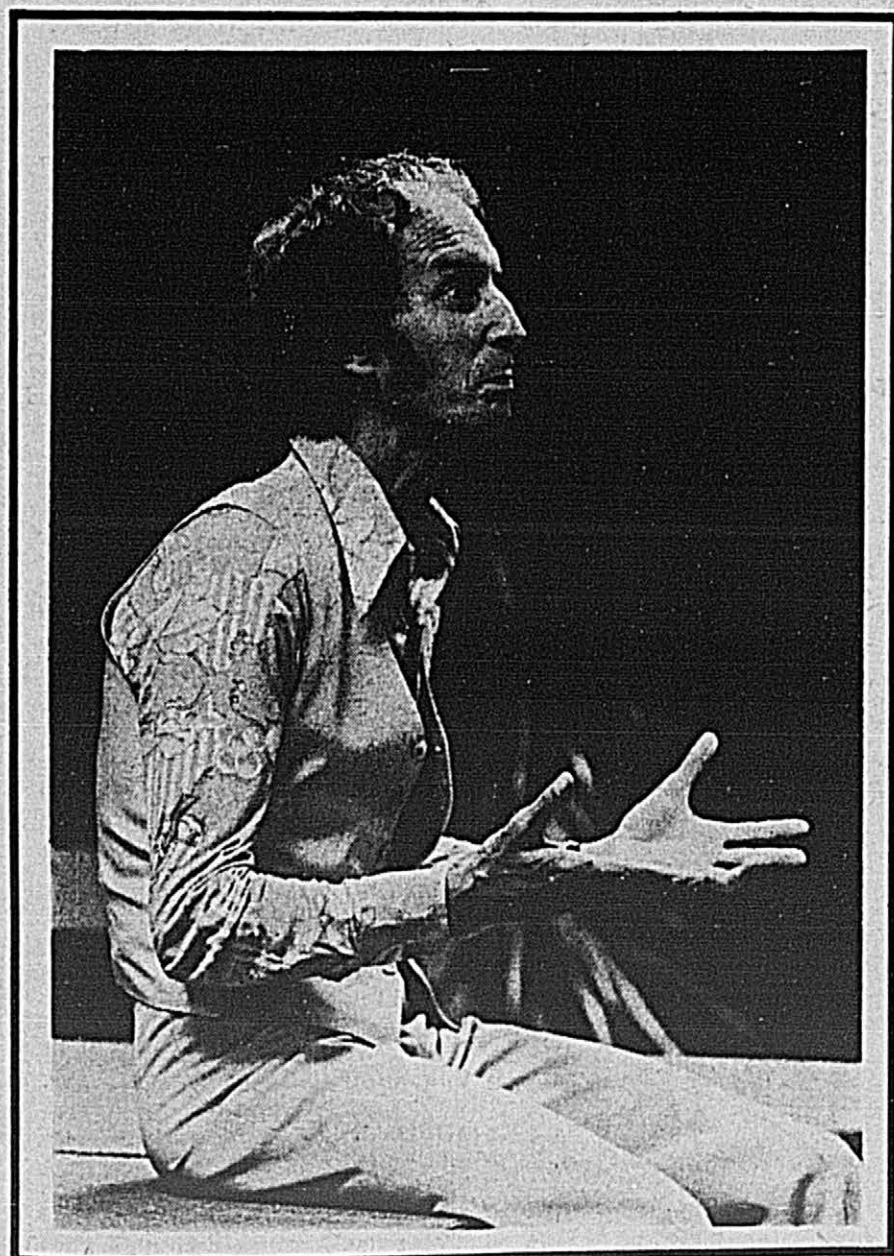
large 5.00

—Jeff Kessler





Photos
by Eva Friede





CHEAP 'n' GOOD MA'S CHOICE



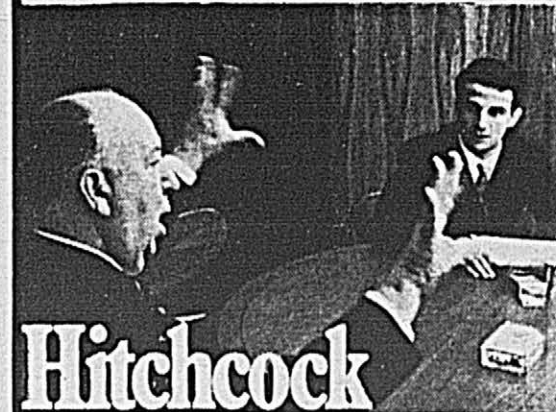
Zardoz showing at the MFS Dec. 17.



Kurawsawa's Seven Samurai at the cinémathèque.



Godard's films at the Flick and the cinémathèque.



Hitchcock
and Truffaut.

★ McGill Film Society 392-8934:

Dec 12 *Closely Watched Trains* is the second of the film soc's Czech series. Discovered at the Pavillion at Expo '67, the film epitomizes the greatness of the Czech cinema—the World War II underground melded with ejaculatio preacox, politics and sex. 19:00 & 21:30

Dec 13 *Dr Zhivago* From out of the frozen wastes of the Spanish Plains comes Pasternak's true drivel, with a star studded cast of billions. 17:00 & 21:00

Dec 17 *Zardoz* More sci-fi drivel, this one a John Boorman/James Bond co-production. 20:00

Dec 19 *Take the Money and Run* is their choice as a Christmas Special. It should have been *Clowns* or *Yo-Yo*, but Woody Allen's best will do in a pinch. 19:00 & 21:30

That takes care of them for the year. Thank God. They restart Jan 23.

★ La Cinematheque Quebecoise 866-4688:

Dec 11 *Red Beard* was Kurosawa's masterpiece (almost) till *Dodeska-den*. It's a samurai story with no swords—judo only. 20:00

Dec 12 *Fist in the Pocket*. Bellocchio is one of the most underrated of Italian directors. He's de Sica's successor. 19:30

Le Vent des Aures is one of the few examples of the flourishing Algerian film industry. Worth checking out. 21:30

Dec 16 *Man is Not a Bird* was Makeyev's first Reichian thrust. He (Makeyev, though Reich's OK too) is possibly the most interesting filmmaker working. You should check out the course here at McGill in the second term—the films are worth it. 19:30

Mickey One is an American Surrealist film—a rare species indeed. 21:30

Dec 17 *Umberto D* wrings the heart with tremendous finesse. It's not maudlin, metaphysical or overly mushy. By de Sica of course. 19:30

La vie heureuse de Leopold Z was Carle's first feature and shows all his traits, great characters and people and razor sharp wit that cuts where it counts. 21:30

Dec 18 *Pierrot Le Fou* summed up the twentieth century in all its angst and joy, from Godard's view. It was also the start of his decline. 20:00

Dec 19 two short features: *Black Girl* by Sembene and the extraordinary



★ Thank
you
Jeff ★



and cosmic *Simon of the Desert* by Bunuel, wherein he almost gets back to the goodies of 1929.

NB All except *Umberto D* were made in '65, a very interesting way to do the programming, and most valuable. Nice program to end the year, they start again Jan 8.

★ S.G.W.U. 879-4349:

Dec 16 *Metropolis* has come around once again. For those who were foolish enough to object to the MFS musicians when it showed here, you can see it there silent. For those with the sense to understand, you can see it again. 20:30

Dec 22 *Les Enfants de Paradis* is dull, pointless and 190 min too long. 20:30

Dec 23 *La Grande Illusion* is another great Renoir, with the added extra of von Stroheim as the Prussian officer cutting quite a swath. 20:30

Dec 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, & 21 have each and every one a Chaplin programme and a Keaton. It's almost too much to bear. *Sherlock Jr*, *Go West*, *The General*, *College*, *The Three Ages*, *Modern Times*, *Goldrush*, *Great Dictator*. It sends shivers down my spine. Phone and get the details.

Cinema V 489-5559:

Dec 11 *A Clockwork Orange* is technically, excellently-done blither. It's unfortunate that he had to use nice music for an exercise film. 19:15 (also Dec 12, 13)

Lacombe Lucien is lovely Malle. Louis has done more great films of different sorts than anyone else, from surrealism to melodramatic love story-ish. 21:15

Bite the Bullet: Cinema V says it's by Penn, my info is that it's by Richard Brooks. 21:45.

Dec 12 *Performance* is the most spectacular exhibit of cinematic pyrotechniques on record. It outdoes Dada. It's also boring unless you're in love with Jagger. 21:45

2001 Yyeechh. 00:00

Dec 13 *Bridge on the River Kwai*. Try whistling your way in, otherwise watch it on tv. 15:15

Chinatown Polanski, Hammet and Phandler go together really well. Except for being in L.A., it's got it down to a tee. 18:45 (also Dec 15)

Seven Samurai is the definitive samurai film, from metaphysics to sword play. It's the shortest three hour film around. 21:45 (also Dec 14)



Dec 16 **The Harder They Come** "Reggae music at its best" is what they call it. Really its ganga, rastafari and growing up dead in the slums of Kingston. The music is good, but the people are much better. 21:15 (also Dec 17)

Dec 17 **8½** is more tremendous Fellini. Into the circus ring and onto the film set. Fellini's jerk-off-about-making-films-film, but very classy. 19:15

The New Land is part two of **The Emigrants**, which was bad enough. 21:15

They Shoot Horses, Don't They? is what is best of the Hollywood studio system. 18:45 (also Dec 19)

Scenes From a Marriage Ahh Bergman Ahh suffering Ahh if only I were married. 21:15 (also Dec 19, 20)

Brewster McCloud (19:15) is mad-cap, pseudo-surrealism that doesn't quite cut it. The frustrated chauffeur steals the film. And **Harold and Maude** (21:45) we all know about. Bud Cort is cute but ...

Dec 20 **Ninotchka** was Garbo's best film after leaving Sweden and Germany. A Wilder/Brackett script, Bela Lugosi, the ole Lubitsch touch, and least of all Melvin Douglas. It's good. 18:45

Day for Night Truffaut finally broke down and made his jerk-off-about-making-films-film. You win some, you lose some. 21:45 (also Dec 21)

Dec 21 **Tristana** well Bunuel is always worth seeing, but this is not one of his masterpieces. 19:15

Dec 22 **The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz** is a bit of Canadiana Judaeica made by a group of expatriots. Nothing exciting. 18:45

I.F. Stone's Weekly is about one of the great men of this half century and you should see it once. 21:45 (also Dec 23)

Dec 26 **Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid**. The Bobbsey Twins of middle America when they're feeling naughty. Schlock of the first order. 19:15 (also Dec 27)

Gone With the Wind has more endings than any other film I've ever seen. They should have quit while they was ahead. 21:15 (also Dec 27)

Catch-22 was a horrid mutilation of a great book. It lost both the humour and the point, a difficult task considering the form and quality of the original.

Dec 27 **If...** you've never been to a private school it probably ain't worth the effort. 19:15

Dec 28 **Young Frankenstein** for all

you Brooks freaks. Keep 'em rolling. 18:45 (also Dec 29)

The Bride Wore Black was done during Truffaut's Hitchcock period (most impressively manifested in the interview/book they did) 21:15

Dec 29 **Stolen Kisses** is one of the better films he's done. 18:45

The Long Goodbye is a pretty good version of Chandler's Marlowe but somehow misses the sharpness by a wee bit, or perhaps just a smidgeon. 21:45 (also Dec 30)

Dec 30 **Women in Love** was an unfortunate choice for ending the first year. 21:45

Cinema V is closed for two days each at Xmas and New Year. They seem to be doing a reasonable job, hope they get better, and do a bit more exploring and a bit less "big box office".

★Flick 845-1269:

Dec 12 **Masculin/Feminin** by Godard is my favourite film on the subject not to mention off it. 19:00

Papillon stinks.

Dec 13 has the most absurd bunch of films. Hope nobody shows up.

Dec 14 **Two or Three Things I Know About Her** is undeservedly one of Godard's lesser known films. Nothing he's done should be unknown and unseen. At his worst he's better than 99.99% ... 21:30

Dec 15 **The Stranger** is good if you can stomach that sort of existentialism. 19:00

Dec 16 **The Graduate** today is only silly. 19:00

Nada is as tight and well done as all of Chabrol's other films. 21:30

Dec 18 **Monty Python and the Holy Grail**. I still don't believe that the British really laugh at that hysterically funny dribble. It's incompatible with the empire without the setting sun stuff. They couldn't have done it with a sense of humour that demented. 19:00

The Sound of Music The hills are alive with suffering and terror, anything but music. 21:30

Dec 19—25 All the Beatles' films will be shown. Filmwise the quality varies from great Lester to dull **Let It Be**, but the Beatles' quality does not dim.

Dec 26—29 **Pap** in the form of **Ben Hur**, **West Side Story** (ugh), **The Sound of Music** and **Lawrence of Arabia**.

Dec 30 **Midnight Cowboy** is noticeable for the acting done. Hoffman is even good.

Dec 31 **A Man for All Seasons** is still the best costume film around.

The Flick has been the most disap-

pointing of the repertory Cinemas. Hopefully the next program will show a bit more good films and a bit less financial insecurity.

★Cinema Outremont 277-4145

Dec 11 A whole evening of goodness: **Cassavetes** is the best director working in America (I should footnote that with **Peckinpah**, who can be the best but blows it too often). His stock in trade is the best available: people, and he knows how to handle it.

Minnie and Moskowitz (19:00) & **A Woman Under the Influence** (21:15)

Dec 12 & 13 **Death in Venice** is an incredible beautiful and enthralling film. Don't worry about historical fact or slowness, just watch it. 19:00 (also Dec 14 & 15)

Mahler is another of Russel's explorations of music. Forget it. 21:30

Macunaima is one of the funniest films I've ever seen. You got to see this bit of Brazilian insanity to believe it. 00:00

Dec 16 That ole standby double bill: **Harold and Maude** and **King of Hearts**. And every Tuesday thereafter for the rest of the year!

Dec 17 **La Regle de Jeu** is supposed to be Renoir's masterpiece. That is very debatable, but it is one of the masterpieces of the Film Form. 19:30 & 21:30

Dec 18 **La Salamandre** Have you ever seen a film that can only be described as utterly enjoyable? That's what this Swiss film is. 19:00

Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid is the only film I've ever seen that could really be described as austere. It's beautiful. You should see it. The blood you hear about is most easy to take after the energy of the rest of the film. 21:30

Dec 21 & 22 **Russell's Music Lovers** (in French) it's horrific.

His **Women in Love** (also in French) is tolerable. 21:30

The Outremont varies from being the only real repertory cinema in Montreal to being as bad as the other copiers. There is perhaps hope for the future.

★ Don't forget to do things like phone the Goethe Institut and the Italian Cultural Service to find out what films they're showing: they're often very good, and always cheap.

★ The English Dept will be showing more films next term, so will Loyola and assorted others. Maybe the Women's Union will show more films if people are interested and they solve their projectionist problems. Don't get too wrecked. See you soon Leo J. Nikfiz.



Bogey plays Woody Allen in **Take the Money and Run**, Dec. 19.



Makavejev's **Man Is Not a Bird**, Dec 16. There's also a second term half course about him.



Garbo in **Ninotchka**.

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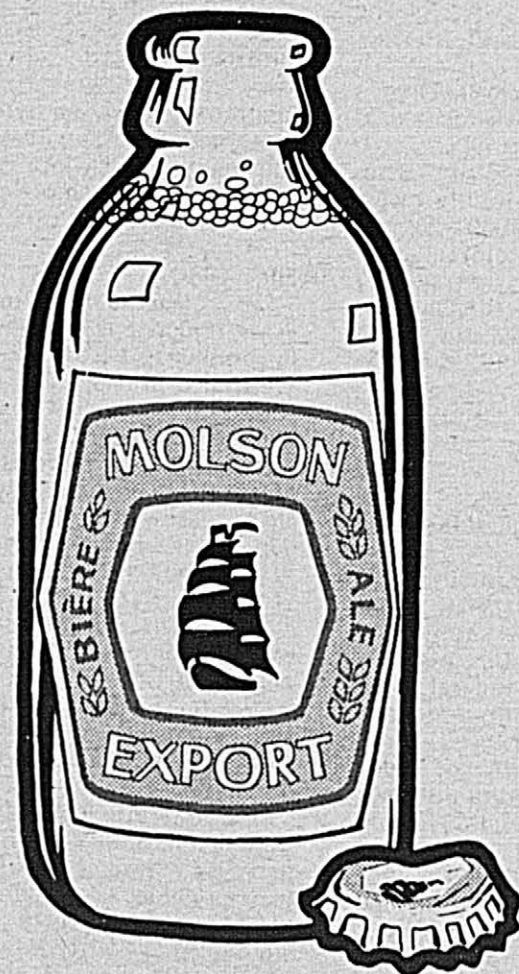
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Good enough to eat

Stop!

Before you go out and spend every last hard-earned penny on useless Christmas presents, read these recipes and you'll make everybody happy: you, your dinner guests, and the dogs (I can assure you that there's enough here for a real feast).



Cheese Straws:

- 1 cup of sifted flour
- 1 1/2 tsp of baking powder
- 1/2 tsp of salt
- 2 tbsp of butter or margarine
- 1/2 cup of grated sharp cheddar cheese
- 1/3 cup of cold water

- 1) Sift the flour, baking powder, and salt into a medium sized bowl, cut in the butter or margarine and cheese until the mixture is crumbly. Sprinkle the water over it, mix lightly with a fork just until the pastry is held together.
- 2) Roll out a rectangle, 12 x 10, on a lightly floured pastry cloth or board. Divide it half lengthwise, then cut each half crosswise into 1/2 inch strips. Bake it on a cookie sheet at 425°F for ten minutes. Let them cool, until ready to eat.



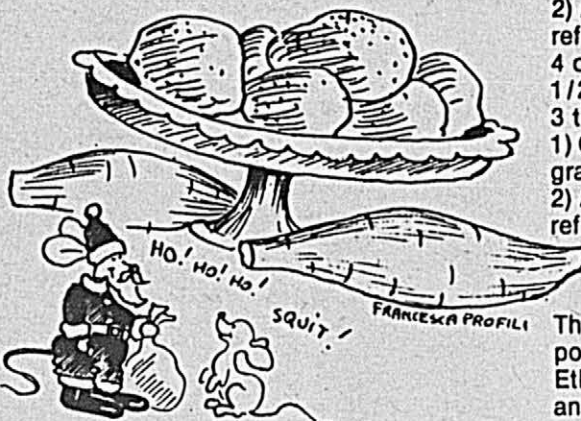
Egg Nog:

- 6 eggs
 - 1/2 lb of Confectioner's sugar
 - 1/4 tsp of salt
 - 1/8 cup of vanilla
 - 4 cups of evaporated milk
 - 1 1/2 cups of water
 - 2 cups of dark rum brandy, bourbon, or rye nutmeg
- 1) Beat the eggs. Add the sugar, salt, vanilla. Stir in the milk, dilute it with the water, add the liquor.
 - 2) Cover and refrigerate for 24 hours.
 - 3) Sprinkle with nutmeg and serve.



Sweet Potato Puffs:

- 4 cups of cold cooked mashed sweet potatoes (about 6 potatoes)
 - 2 egg yolks
 - 1 tsp of salt
 - 1/4 cup of melted butter
 - 12 large marshmallows
 - 4 cups of large cereal flakes
 - 1/2 cup of margarine
 - 2 tablespoons of sherry (optional)
- 1) Combine the mashed potatoes with egg yolks, salt, butter and sherry. Mix well.
 - 2) Divide mixture into 12 portions. Flatten each one and mold it into a ball. Place a marshmallow in the center of each portion, leaving a small opening at the top of each ball.
 - 3) Combine the cereal flakes and the margarine, roll the potato balls in the mixture.
 - 4) Place the balls on a cookie sheet. Bake in a 350°F oven for 20 minutes.



Creamed Onions, Pecans and Cheese:

- 20 small onions
 - 1/2 cup of water
 - 1 1/2 tsp of salt
 - 1 1/4 cup of margarine
 - 1/4 cup of flour
 - 1 1/2 cups of milk
 - 1 cup of shredded cheese
 - 1/2 cup of chopped pecans
- 1) Place the onions, water, and 1/2 tsp salt in 1 1/2 quart saucepan. Cover and bring it to a boil. Reduce the heat, simmer for 15 minutes or until onions are tender.
 - 2) Melt margarine in a saucepan. Blend in flour, stir in milk and remaining salt. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until thick.
 - 3) Add the cheese, stir until it's melted.
 - 4) Add onions and heat through. Place it in a serving dish and sprinkle with pecans.
- Note: This dish can be made the day before and reheated at 325°F.

Turkey:

- Cooking Time:
- 8-12 lbs ... 4-5 hours
 - 12-16 lbs ... 5-6 hours
 - 16-20 lbs ... 6-7 1/2 hours
 - 20-24 lbs ... 7 1/2-9 hours
- at 325°F

Stuffing:

- 1 small onion, diced
 - 1/2 lb of mushrooms
 - 2 tbsp of oil
 - 3 cups of crushed corn flakes
 - 2 tbsp of oatmeal or cornmeal
 - 1 grated carrot
 - 1 grated stalk of celery
 - 3 eggs
 - salt and pepper
- 1) Brown the onions and mushrooms in oil.
 - 2) Combine all ingredients and mix well.

English Plum Pudding:

- 3/4 cup of sifted flour
 - 1 tsp of salt
 - 3/4 tsp of baking soda
 - 1/4 tsp of nutmeg
 - 1/2 tsp of mace
 - 1/2 pound of chopped raisins
 - 1/2 pound of chopped dried currants
 - 1/4 pound of chopped citron
 - 1/8 pound of chopped lemon peel
 - 1/8 pound of chopped orange peel
 - 1/8 pound of chopped blanched almonds
 - 3/4 cup of hot milk
 - 1/2 cup of fine bread crumbs
 - 1/2 pound of brown sugar
 - 4 eggs separated
 - 1/4 cup of sherry
 - 1/2 cup of fruit jelly
 - 1/2 lb chopped suet
- 1) Stir flour, salt, baking soda, and spices together.
 - 1) Stir flour, salt, baking soda, and spices together. Stir in fruits and almonds.
 - 2) Pour the milk over the bread crumbs and let it stand for 10 minutes.
 - 3) Beat the sugar with egg yolks until fluffy and light. Add the suet and bread crumbs to mixture and stir in flour-fruit combination.
 - 4) Add the fruit jelly and sherry and mix thoroughly. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites.
 - 5) Fill a large greased mold 2/3 full, cover it tightly and steam for 3 1/2 hours.
- Note: The fruit should be soaked in 1/2 cup of sherry over night before being used. Puddings should be made about two weeks in advance in order to ripen.
- To Steam:
- Grease the molds and covers. Use a steamer or a deep covered kettle with a rack. Have water to half the depth of the mold, boil it, adding water as needed.
- To serve:
- 1) Heat in top of a double boiler for 1 1/2 hours.
 - 2) Put it on a plate and pour 1/4 cup of heated vodka over the pudding. Light, serve flaming.
 - 3) Top with hard sauce.

Hard Sauce:

- 4 ounces of unsalted butter
 - 1/2 lb of icing sugar, sifted.
 - 3 tbsp of brandy or rum
- 1) Cream the butter well and add sugar gradually.
 - 2) Add brandy or rum and store in the refrigerator until ready to serve.
- 4 ounces of unsalted butter
 - 1/2 lb of icing sugar, sifted.
 - 3 tbsp. of brandy or rum
- 1) Cream the butter well and add sugar gradually.
 - 2) Add brandy or rum and store in the refrigerator until ready to serve.

These recipes would not have been possible without the help of Mrs. Ethel Bisgrove. Thanks Mrs. Bisgrove and a Merry Christmas to all!

Julie Wexler

Ancient Greeks and women

If one is not thoroughly versed in Greek drama, *Not in God's Image* is more than a little confusing. It is a series of pieces taken from various ancient Greek plays, arranged and directed by Victor Garaway, and presented by the Labdon Theatre Company of Marianopolis College. The scenes consist of comedy, tragedy, and choruses, all held together by the good old theme of "the plight of women".

The play opens as exotic music wafts through the auditorium and three women dressed in Grecian robes appear, each in her own spotlight, reciting from Hesiod's *Works and Days*. The effect is dramatic, but the speeches are difficult to follow as the separate monologues go from woman to woman, clockwise around the stage.

The monologues and choruses are very articulate but stylized beyond the point of coherence. In the choruses the women are placed around the stage. They move in interesting, almost jazz-like choreography while delivering their lines. Although technically proficient, the movement detracts from its original meaning.

The high point of the production is a solo by Electra (Kim Andrews) pleading for the return of her brother Orestes. Although her scene is short she sings a difficult melody, unaccompanied and quite beautifully.

The final scene is the chorus from T.S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral*. Here again the recitation is commendable because the actresses are all together, speaking clearly.

The ostensible theme, after travelling from woman's defiance and lamentation to resignation, ends here with the expression of reconciliation. It is questionable whether a voyage through these disparate modes constitutes sufficient glue to bind this collection of scenes together into something one might want to call a play.



The production was part of the Quebec Drama Festival that was held at the Arthur B. Clark Theatre of Concordia University last week. As with all the productions at the festival, *Not in God's Image* was publicly adjudicated after the final curtain by Tony Van Bridge, a well established actor and presently the director of the Shaw Festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Mr. Van Bridge began by saying that Greek drama is next to impossible for beginners to perform,

and that this particular arrangement, *Not in God's Image*, is in advance of the strength of the players. Speaking of the comedy scenes, Mr. Van Bridge said: "One of the problems we have today is to decide whether to do it in an old traditional way or to modernize it. Comedy is a difficult thing to play, especially Greek comedy. There is a simple rule behind it (comedy in general): it must be played without an attempt to be funny. The humour is in the character that you bring out with the lines."

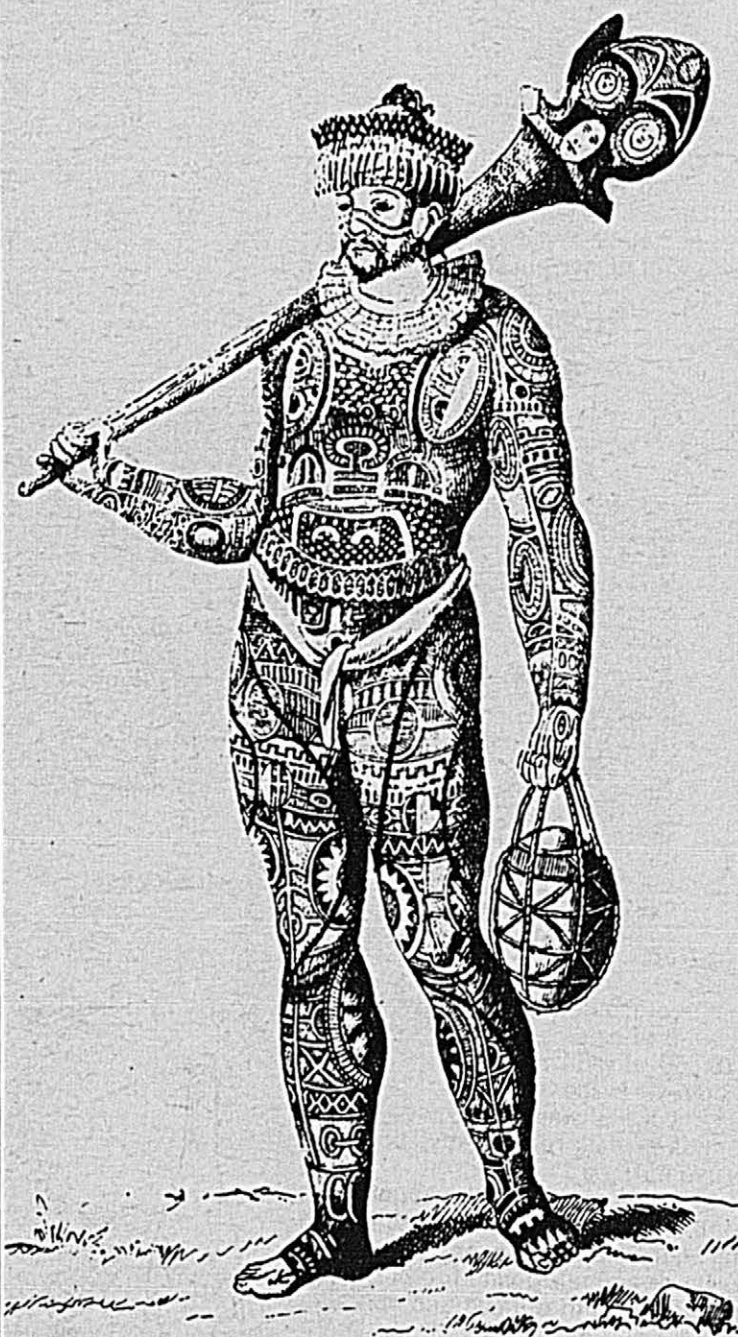
He felt that the short piece from the *Lysistrata* was beyond the capability of the players who had a tendency to slip into "gag gestures". Mr. Van Bridge said that the translating of the comedy scene was against the feeling of classicism.

The cast is all female. When asked why he chose the idea of a Greek medley, director Victor Garaway said he thought it would be interesting, and as most plays are written from "a man's point of view", he said he thought he could put to good use a drama club that happens to consist almost exclusively of women.

Whether or not scenes from Euripides, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and T.S. Eliot can be said to be from a woman's point of view is another question.

The Labdon Theatre Company will stage two more performances of *Not in God's Image* at the Revue Theatre, 1858 De Maisonneuve W. this Friday and Saturday, Dec. 12 and 13.

—Virginia Libertore



The Producers



Faith Backus
Sasha Cunningham
Eva Friede
Maggie Gosselin
Ma
Alex Paterson
Allen Reedy
Julie Wexler

Cyan Line

Cyan Line is the new literary magazine of McGill University. It began last year when a group of interested students gathered together to discuss the possibility of producing a small literary magazine. *Cyan Line* now presents its first volume—the works of twenty young poets.

Future issues of *Cyan Line* would like to include prose writing, critical essays, graphics, and some light verse. *Cyan Line* would also like to interview established authors, discussing their part in the development of letters in Canada.

All submissions are welcome, from both published and unpublished writers across Canada. We would also like to see *Cyan Line* established as a publication for the exchange of critical and creative ideas in Canadian letters.

Cyan Line is on sale in the English Dept. Office (Arts 155), the McGill Bookstore, The Word, Vehicule, Double Hook Bookstore, Mansfield and through our staff members.

—The Staff of *Cyan Line*

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9:30 pm

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9:30 pm

TRAFIC d/Jacques Tati

FRIDAY, JAN. 16

7 pm

DUCK SOUP w/The Marx Bros.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 17

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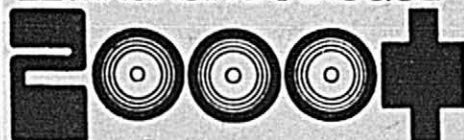


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letters

continued from page 27

Zionists dream and ambition. The objective of Zionism is to have "a real peace treaty signed in Baghdad (Dear readers mark the name Baghdad, not Damascus or Calro or Amman) that will put an end to the idea of a unified Arab Nation." (Moshe Menuhin, letter to Middle East Perspective, August, 1973).

The world has known acts of war and fighting irrespective of any religious involvement. It is erroneous therefore to brand any religion as the cause of irresponsible and inhuman deeds. In most cases, it is the believers in racism and imperialism that cause the misery of this world. What moral rights have Zionists to accuse others? Israel in her 27 years of unnatural existence has fulfilled a useful imperialist role as a base against freedom struggles in Asia, Africa and beyond. Today Israel, armed to the teeth, is flouting world opinion, violating all rules of law (whether divine or man-made), and the Zionists are busy creating world tension. Like all reactionary movements it thrives on conflict, hatred and tension.

Those nations who rightly equated Zionism with Racism have shown the whole world how conscientious they are. Depicting these 72 nations as unfree will not bar much more nations in the future to express their freewill condemnation of all sorts of aggression against humanity. To quote another orbid author's letter published in the civilized paper Montreal Star "How ridiculous it is that nations, one step removed from savagery and slavery, who have contributed nothing to the advancement of civilization are given equal powers with nations like Canada and U.S.A.". (Al Cutler, Adjutant of the Jewish Veteran (Nov 29). We leave it to the readers to judge if such outbursts are a manifestation of racism or mystical longing for a mythological dream.

In closing we members of the inferior race "who contributed nothing to the advancement of civilization" would like to be educated on this contradiction in Zionist's attitude. That is on the one hand, Zionists invoke Bible and mysticism to support their claims (which are in clear violation of all concepts of justice, law and humanity), on the other, demand protection under man-made law when it suits them such as their attempts to exclude Palestine Liberation leaders from Canada.

Islamic Society of McGill

suite et fin

French Canada . . .

continued from page 5

"Ten years ago, a French Canadian professor in the French department was a real curiosity since they were all recruited from France, Belgium, Switzerland, anywhere but from right here." Roy also believes that staff and services at McGill should be accessible in French and that this could mean a major change in personnel.

As for the McGill Français movement, Roy called it "a lot of noise that hasn't changed anything. I'm not annoyed at the people shouting on Sherbrooke Street, since they are gone the next day. It's the McGill Administration that annoys me with the way it dealt with the whole thing by way of artificial change. The Administration's response to "They're really just scared of too much of Quebec at McGill," he asserted, "There is no sensitivity to see us develop. We're still looking for real change."

Operation McGill was produced simply to calm the situation."

Four years ago, the budget of the French Canada Studies Centre was sliced by one-third and has not been raised since, except for salaries and the cost of living allowance. The official reason is that there is no money, but Professor Roy, a veteran in the battle for funding, sees all sorts of other projects being considered with a higher priority.

Tricofil . . .

continued from page 11

Asbestos Group plans to use mine revenue to build other worker-owned industry in the area.

"We never want to be at the mercy of out-of-state companies again," a Group spokesman said.

In both the Tricofil and Vermont Asbestos Group cases, workers' control came after large, non-resident corporations gave up operations in an economically depressed area. Many feel it is highly significant that these particular groups of workers came

together to form organizations that have few North American precedents.

"Perhaps this isn't a great revolutionary step," a student of Labour History at McGill commented after visiting Tricofil, "but in this case, I don't see that the workers had any real choice. Of course we can say that the reason for the corporation pull-out in the first place is the structure of capitalism, and perhaps that may lead some to condemn the Tricofil and Asbestos Group workers as non-revolutionary. But really, isn't that just being a little too pure and idealistic?"

The student pointed out that Yugoslavian workers' management, the only national system of worker-owned and -controlled factories, suffers from many of capitalist Europe's problems. "Ultimately, workers' management won't be the panacea for our social and economic problems," he added, "but it is an interesting alternative on a small scale."

While debate continues on the merits of the system, the workers at Tricofil and the Asbestos Group seem well-pleased with workers' management.

"Damn," said one, "it's really great working for myself, for once. It really does make a big damn difference."

Food . . .

continued from page 23

reforms and collectivization after the revolution. This has been a most significant achievement in a country of 800 million people with a minimal amount of mechanization.

In contrast to India, the Chinese example shows the crucial importance of political change in conquering the food problem. The two countries have about the same population size and massive agricultural lands. In the past twenty-five years they have both had the world's scientific advances in agriculture available to them to improve their situation. While China has taken the political steps necessary to make scientific advances serve the population, India still has problems of starvation and malnutrition because class, caste, regional distinctions and other forms of oppression continue to exist.

The people in power in Canada are very content to see the world food situation problem remain unchanged. The problem of maintaining high profit levels by cutting down on grain storage, the destruction of vast amounts of food, as was common during the Great depression and more recently the case

of the 28 million rotten eggs that were destroyed in Canada are good examples of agricultural waste and manipulation that is involved in maintaining an economic system that clearly does not meet the needs of the majority of the world's population.

In Canada, like India and the other countries of the world, food is an indispensable commodity. In Canada, there are different people in our midst dying of both overconsumption and malnutrition. This is the exact situation in the world at large.

If one looks at some of the meetings and conferences that have taken place in the past two years—The Law of the Seas conference, the World Population conference, and the World Food conference—it is immediately clear that they have all been marked by debates between the developing countries, debates revolving around the issue of who has to get what resource from where, and how.

The successful formation of a cartel by the OPEC countries to control their hard won oil resources has sparked similar moves by other countries

around commodities such as bauxite and bananas. The Third world countries are now realizing that their strength lies in their unity against the countries that have exploited them.

The great scientific and technical breakthroughs of the past decades have released a tremendous potential to feed the entire world—and feed it well. Yet, exploitative economic relations, inherent in capitalist and imperialist powers such as Canada and the remnants of feudalism in many parts of the world, prevent technical innovations from being effective in solving the food problem. These economic problems create inequality, poverty and prevent the people of the world from dealing with rapid population growth and starvation. The world food problem is a political problem, and will only be solved with a political solution.

Malcolm Guy
for Science Progressiste
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See you next term!

what's what

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There is a bake and handicrafts
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The McGill Medieval Players:

The McGill Medieval Players
present The Second Shepherd's
Play, December 11 at 12:45 pm
in the Henry Birks Building,
and December 12 at 1 pm in
Redpath Hall. No admission
charge. For further info: Sheila
Urbanetti, 392-5000.

Community McGill:

Volunteers needed for the
Budy Program at the Allan
Memorial Hospital. Someone
needed who speaks Spanish. If
you are interested, call 767-
8412 for more information.

XMAS BALL

There will be a semi-formal
Christmas ball on Dec. 23 in
Montreal Ballroom of the
Bonaventure Hotel at 8 pm. All
are welcome and tickets are
available: McGill Chinese Stud-
ents' Society, McGill Chinese
Engineering Undergraduate
Society, Malaysian-Singapore
Students Society. \$9.00 per
couple. So come and join us
and have a Merry Xmas.

Second Shepherd's Play

Psychology Dept.

Seminar Series on Neural
Mechanisms of Behavior. Dr.
C.D. Woody, Dept of Physio-
logy, UCLA will speak on:
"Changes in cortical unit
activity and excitability with
blink conditioning in the cat."
Fri., Dec. 12, 2 pm Meakins
Auditorium, McIntyre Medical
Bldg.

TAs...

continued from page 3

alone, recommended a 20 per
cent increase in the auxillary
Faculty funds out of which TA
salaries are paid. Effectively
Yaffe's recommendations
would establish a minimum TA
salary of \$3120.

What some committee mem-
bers described as the Chair-
man's disparaging attitude to-
ward the two other minority
reports has led to their disen-
chantment. The committee
members in question point out
that it is Yaffe who will make
the presentations both to Sen-
ate and the Budgetary Planning
Committee, and that state-
ments he has made about other
committee members' proposals
indicate his presentation will
be "less than objective."

Pat Bolland, a graduate stu-
dent and member of the com-
mittee, explains the student
members' grievance: "It seems
that Professor Yaffe as Chair-
man, in presenting the recom-
mendations of the TAs on the
committee, will be acting as a
devil's advocate. He has his
own plan which he considers
feasible, and has termed the
other committee proposals
'whistling in the wind.'"

At Wednesday's Senate
meeting, Professor Yaffe made
a preliminary presentation of

his committee's work. When
the Chair asked Yaffe if he
would like to make a motion,
the Vice Principal recommend-
ed that a series of six general
prescriptions regarding TAs be
adopted.

An addenda to item six,
however, recommended that
cost-of-living indexing be ap-
plied to TAs' salaries—and
when it was clarified that the
motion would include this re-
commendation, Yaffe modified
his motion to exclude that
clause.

Dean of Arts Robert Vogel
urged that the recommendation
for indexing be approved to
"solve the immediate financial
problems of TAs." Debate en-
sued, the agreed upon time
constraint of one half hour was
surpassed, and the issue was
tabled until next week's meet-
ing.

MTAA leaders contacted last
night expressed renewed dis-
may that the discussion of
policy toward TAs proceeded
without participation by the
MTAA. Commenting on the
activities of the Senate Com-
mittee and yesterday's discus-
sion in Senate, Pierre Paquette
(Economics), stated, "They're
missing the whole point—res-
ponsible Administration offi-
cials would at least have met
with representatives of the
MTAA, thereby recognizing
that TAs have an association
that should be dealt with
directly."

TA George Nakitsas added
that "the TAs are certainly not
represented in Senate."

FRESH DAILY

Confessions of a
mad typesetter:
How to produce your own Daily

by Foreman of Daily Shift

For all those sitting back there and reading this voluminous edition and to those nubile young journalists who have never worked on production, here is the simple recipe by which to produce your own Daily.

Ingredients:

1. Copy and lots of it. It takes about ten typewritten pages to fill a full page of the paper, or twelve fully-formed fig newtons.

2. Graphics and lots of them. (All photos and graphics can be enlarged and reduced to size.) (He means and/or - typesetter.)

3. A good imagination for heads and (type) faces.

Recipe:

1. One must decide whether to use Helvetica (the face used by the Daily, badly) in regular, *italic* or **bold**. Then add up the total number of lines in your copy. Four six-inch lines of typed copy equals one inch of set copy times ten percent. At this point we dispense with using that plebian measurement of inches and will convert to picas (ancient rulers of Peru - t.s.) (Pica rule supplied at the side of this page, clip and save!)

2. All copy must be proofed and marked up and chewed and edited before being submitted to the typesetters who of course make no mistakes but will add their own comments in the midst of setting your story so a second proof will be necessary. (Right on - turkeys - t.s.)

3. When marking up copy be sure to state the typeface and in what point size the story is to be set in, times the column length, in picas, i.e., 11.5 picas is a five column page, 14.5 a four column page and so on, ad nauseum, ad infinitum...

If you missed it a new term was introduced. "Points". There are twelve points to a pica. Most newspapers are set in 9/10 or 10/12, meaning that from the top of the capital L to the bottom of the y is nine points high with one point between the lines.

4. Next comes the exciting part - the layout. Come into typesetting and pretend you know what you're doing. Take a couple and perform bizarre, unnatural acts. Or take a couple of sheets of layout paper and mark in your heads, columns, pics, by-lines (who wrote the story, nialseux) and the first five words of the story so that on a 56 excruciating page issue the pasted up people don't spend a half an hour looking where the story goes. This may sound boring (absolutely right) but if you have ever seen the way the Daily does its layout you'd realize that the production staff all got A's in finger-pointing.

5. In the meantime size your pics and graphics. There is a proportion wheel supplied within these pages (clip and shove). Attach section A to B with a pop rivet but be sure to cut out section C, it could shorten your life.

6. Mark up pics in percentages. All the screens and effect

available at S*S*T* are on this page, which doesn't leave you much to work with.

7. Now that the ingredients are all mixed up in a good proportion and almost ready to go into the oven comes the hardest part for laymen or laypeople generally. Proofreading. In the process of typesetting (hey*) and layout several major catastrophes can take place. $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$ coming out on copy instead of 5473, unwanted comments (pay no attention) and typos. These must be all marked up on proof sheets and corrections reset.

8. Other things to check:

a) by-lines. Make sure all writers are credited (or hunted down).

b) cut lines. A picture without a cut line has lost its thousand words.

c) photo credits. The Daily has some sore photographers some mornings. (Oh? What do they do with their cameras all night?)

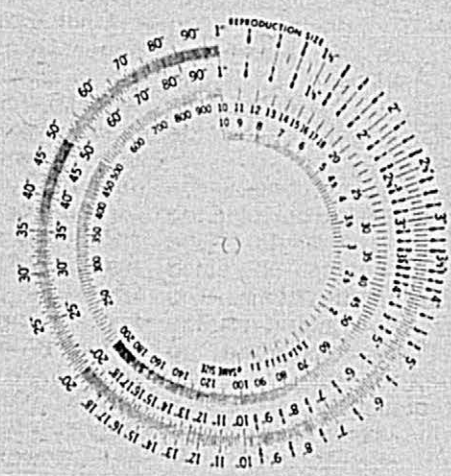
d) point lines. The top of page one has a four point line, every other page has a one point line. Sandwiches, puddings and boxes are in two point and the Weekly uses three point lines, or whatever they can get their hands on.

e) turn lines. Don't you often wonder where a story continues? (Don't you often wish it didn't?)

Now you are ready to give the pasteups to the "man from Richelleu" and pray he delivers it from the printer while still hot. (Why, does he refuse after he's cooled down?)

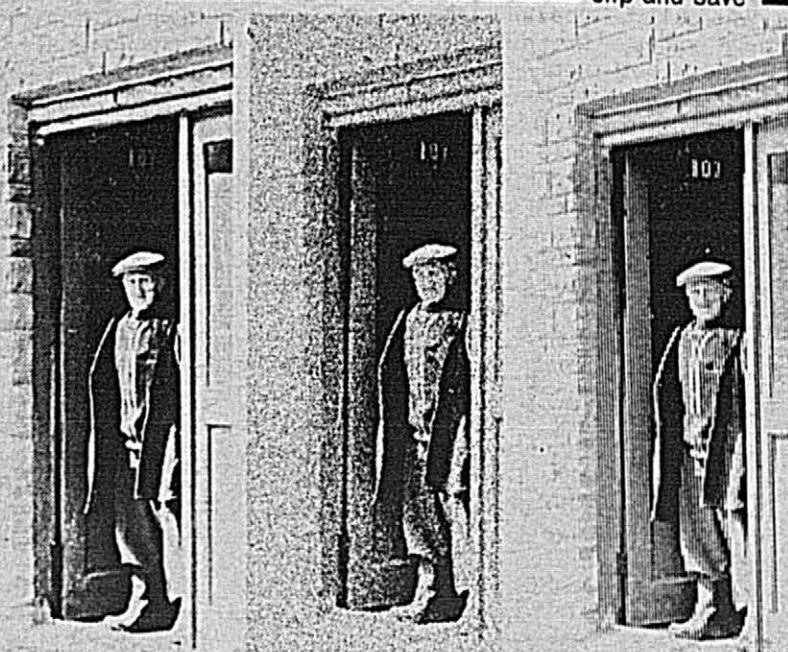
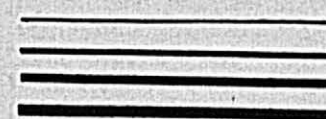


A



B

1 point line
2 point line
3 point line
4 point line



letters

continued from page 2
continued from page 2
continued from page 2

by Debra Fogel
by Debra Fogel
by Debra Fogel
by Debra Fogel
by Debra Fogel

Ron Fleishman
Ron Fleishman
Ron Fleishman
Ron Fleishman

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10

around campus

DOWNHILL

His craft daily plies printer's ink,
A sea mined with typesetters' lapses
That slip past a proofreader's blink
And can't be excused by perhaps;
But lately hve galleys seem dim;
The text book recedes, his thoughts wander,
And spelings once sight-sure for him
He pauses to check or to ponder.

His glasses, which use to assist —
Discomfort him — double distorters,
They seem always clouded wth' mist.
He furtivly downs a few snorters
To give his perceptoin a spur
And quell indefinible terrors.
Confound it, the page is a blu'
You're slipping. You missed nineteen errors.

—William Velden

today

what's
what

daily
sports

hits and guts

by giovanni gray

Fifty years ago today...

...from our daily sports file

Let's put more punch into the game

by Gridiron Gus

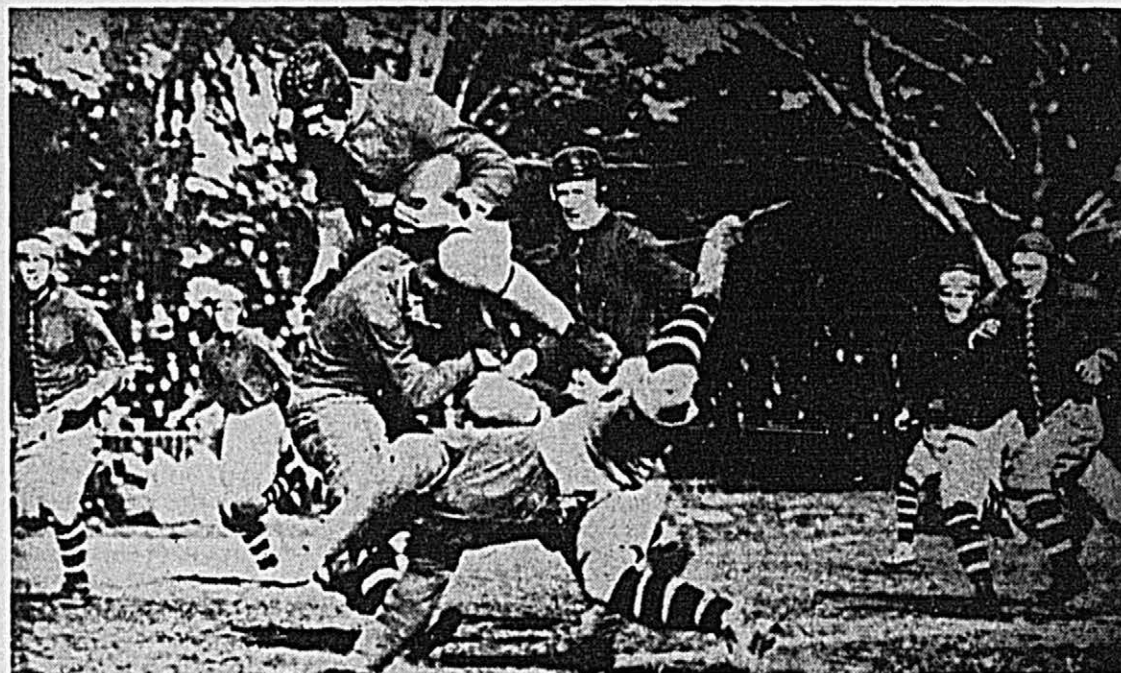
Football reform is in the air. From across the border come rumblings of changes in schedules and training activities and here in Canada there has been considerable agitation for a change in the intercollegiate rules. Reformers to the South claim that college football is over-emphasized; in Canada the grievance seems to be that the game is lop-sided. The idea of abolishing professional coaching has also been mooted, but no one seems to want the change very badly nor to think that the game would be improved by having amateur coaching. Toronto has thrashed the question out rather thoroughly in an open debate and has come to the conclusion that a professional coach is the better of the two.

The great grievance in Canada however, seems to be not in the coaching or the length of the season but in the lop-sided condition of the game. The defense is too strong for the offense and there are no opportunities to score by playing straight football. The games this season have brought this deficiency to light more than ever before. Statistics show that there have been seven touchdowns scored in the intercollegiate games played this year and only one of them was scored from scrimmage. The other six were the direct result of either fumbling or ragged playing by the opposing team. Of the eighty-seven points scored by the three teams, thirty-five came by touches and fifty-two from the boot of the halfbacks.

The Canadian game has developed into a kicking game. It is a case of two bucks and a kick. And the worst of it all is that all kinds of interference plays will not get a team yards

under the present three yard rule. No quarterback, moreover, will attempt an end run for the simple reason that the chances are two (sic) great that the team will not only fail to make yards but may lose yards on the play. Under existing conditions it is practically an impossibility to get an end run away unless you have halfbacks with the speed of Atlanta. The ends play wide and wait for the end runs and the plays that go through the line are squashed by the secondary defense. Very little interference can be given the ball carrier; if a man over six feet tall does little more than fall flat on his face, he is offside.

There have been many cures suggested and most of them are worse than the disease. Some say the forward pass would open up the game. A recollection of some of the games this year leads us to believe that the forward pass has been adopted and it only remains to put it in the book. The forward pass as witnessed this year is not a success, not because it is an American importation, but because there are better remedies for the game. Coach "Billy" Hughes of Queen's advocates four downs and five yards interference. With all due respect to Mr. Hughes' coaching ability, it might be asked how he thinks four downs will help the game? Give a team ten downs for yards if you will, but unless there is some opportunity for them to play the secondary defense, the headlines will not move the yardsticks. It is the same as giving a blind man a dozen chances in a thread-the-needle contest. In the second reform advocated by the Tri-colour coach he hits the nail on the head. He might have hit the nail harder and said eight or ten yards and he would be getting nearer the point. As long as



McGill vs. Varsity, 1909. Smirle Lawson, ball carrier.

there are second defense players like Warren Synder, "Red" McKelvey and "Hammy" Boucher in Canadian football the more leeway the offense is given the better the game will be.

The referees have come in for some criticism this year in both the stands and in the reports of the games in the press. Admittedly, a number of things have been missed by them. A referee, however, contrary to general opinion is quite human like the rest of us and has to depend on two eyes for everything he sees. He cannot, moreover, be in two places at the same time, which is also, I believe a deficiency in most people. As a result, when a kick is bumbled and a break comes, there are times when he is not on the job. And games are sometimes won or lost on these breaks and the referee is sometimes blamed for the loss

of the game. The only remedy is another man on the field: a man whose job should consist in staying down with the halfbacks or at any rate in a position where he can get down before the ball arrives there. It is too much to ask any man to beat a kicked football down the field every time, and then run with the players to watch a forward pass or interference. A casual perusal of the existing rule book would also lead one to hope that a new one be drawn up before another season begins, for it is full of ambiguities.

There are also some who would re-arrange the football schedule on the ground that the finals are played in the snow, and not on the ground. That the final games of the year are both unpleasant for the players to play and the spectators to watch is quite true, but if the season were made shorter, there is a likelihood that the quality of the game would suffer. The football season seems quite short enough as it is. [1975 ed note: four games for each of McGill, Queen's and Toronto].

Canadian football, it would seem then, is about to go through a process of re-modelling. Some well-meaning reformers advocate a forward pass as a means of opening up the game. Others talk of the English game and its superiority to the Canadian game. If reforms as to a few more yards interference and another official were put in force in the game we would hear little more of this idle talk. The Canadian football game with a few minor changes could be made into the finest sport in the world, both for players and spectators.

And now, what say the agitators from the South. From the mass of criticism that has poured forth from the press of the country, we are able to glean the fact that the game seems to be over-emphasized. College presidents say that there is an

imperfect balance or a perfect imbalance or both and that football is more important now than the colleges themselves. The tail is wagging the dog and the hound is wagging the dog and the hound is beginning to growl.

The Harvard Crimson has come out with a number of reforms that have been supported by some college newspapers and violently attacked by others. The changes advocated by the Crimson are for a shorter season and less emphasis on the game. The Penn State Collegian admits all this but comes back with the retort that the emphasis is not hurting football or anyone. The Collegian also has a sneaking suspicion that Harvard's wall is a result of the Crimson squad's poor showing on the gridiron this year.

At a meeting of the representatives of twenty-seven colleges at Middleton sometime ago, the evils of the game were discussed. Professional coaching was attacked on the grounds that the game was not a contest of undergraduates against undergraduates, but coaches against coaches. The season they claim is too long and should be cut to four games. These games should be played between colleges of relatively equal gridiron strength so that no more lambs will be led to the slaughter as in Dartmouth's early season games with Norwich or Middlebury. Committees for an enquiry into the matter are being formed which will probably mean that there will be, as usual, a lot of hot air exploded and the thing will fade gently into the distance.

It is comforting to note that no committees have as yet been formed in Canada, and that when the rules committee meets, it can make some of those badly-needed reforms, being the only body who have any power to do so.



McGill vs. Concordia, 1975. Bruce Thomassin [68] and Eris Salvatore blocking.

daily sports

The unabridged confessions of a sportswriter

by Sherwin Wong

I have just completed my first three months of sports reporting for the Daily sports department—and I enjoyed every minute of it. It was just super.

The Red Socs

My first assignment was to cover the fledgling Redmen soccer team. Being a first-year team in the QUAA, it was hard to judge how well these young players would fare out. Questions were being raised about their potential. There seemed to be only one legitimate powerhouse team to confront McGill—the soon-to-be-named Stingers of Concordia. The Concordians were recognized as a very stable squad due to their strong performance in the national finals the previous year. If McGill could somehow bypass Concordia, the road would lead them directly to Victoria, BC, site of the 1975 CIAU soccer championship.

When the Redmen closed out their campaign by defeating the Bishop's Galters by a score of 7-1 on Nov. 2, the win finalized their record at six victories and two losses. The six and two record was good enough for second place in the league. Unfortunately, both losses were inflicted by Concordia, who compiled a perfect record of eight wins and no defeats. As the rules stipulate that only the first-place team can advance to the national finals, McGill stayed behind while first-place

Concordia took the trip to Victoria. If there's any consolation for McGill, it's this: the Stingers were subsequently nipped by the University of Victoria team by a score of 2-1 in the final game of the Nationals.

There were a lot of memorable moments, both on the field and off. On the field, one had to be amazed at the scoring brilliance of Antonio Costa and Eddy Galiana, the defensive coverage provided by my ol' pal, Frank Grosveld, and the crowd-pleasing playmaking inventions of the one and only, Piet de Jong. Off the field, who could describe the naked exodus of Rob MacDonald following the Oct. 24 game against Laval? MacDonald had labelled his teammates as a "bunch of nuts." His teammates gained revenge as they swept MacDonald off the dressing-room floor and escorted him in the all-together onto the cold and harsh artificial turf of Molson Stadium. That has to rate as one of, if not the most comical events of the fall semester.

And what is the prognostication for next year? The Daily computer calculates it should be a year full of victories and conquests for the Redmen soccer team.

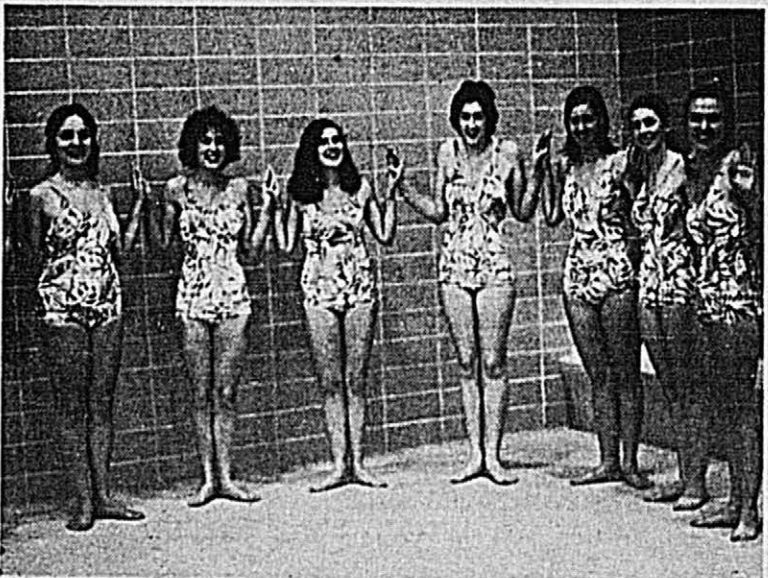
The big swim

My next assignment was the Redmen swim team. Being a non-swimmer for many years, I was unfamiliar with the numerous swimming jargon—individual medley relay, butterfly, breaststroke, etc. Thanks to

coach Trevor Stevens, the problem was overcome. The first meet for the Redmen occurred on Nov. 21 and 22. The combined Redmen Super Squaw swim teams bested all challengers as they took first-place on the basis of their 206 point performance. Before the meet had started, there was concern over the loss of Bob Kasting due to the 5-year eligibility rule. Kasting had swum four years at Yale University and one year at McGill prior to this year. The eligibility rule states that a swimmer can only compete for five years. But now, Kasting is awaiting a verdict from the CIAU hierarchy as to what constitutes five years of swimming. Big Bob contends that he has swum a lot of non-varsity meets and therefore, he could very well swim for McGill without any controversy looming over his head.

For the others, it's a wait and see situation. The next meet comes up in January and from then on, it's onto Toronto for the CIAU meet.

Christmas goodies: To my classmate, John Nolan, good luck in the Political Theory take-home exam. Don't cheat now!...To Art Baker, from now on, I'm not going to insult you anymore this year. I'll pick it up in January...To Ian Wong, get a haircut!!!!...To Trevor and Barbara Stevens, best wishes for the holiday season...



Sherwin's beat: soccer 'n swimming.

McGill on the Rocks Around 'n about the rinks

by Rocks Hudson

When the final stone is thrown on February 14 one lucky McGill rink will be on its way to Macdonald College, scene of the 1976 QUAA Men's Curling Championship. Thus far three teams have made known their intention to playoff for the coveted berth.

When the first draw takes to the ice, Steve Ducat's rink will be the one to beat. Steve has represented the school four times. From 1971-73 he played lead for the famed Lawren Stevanton rink winning three straight titles. Back again in 75 Steve skipped his way to the club title only to bomb out at the QUAA. This year he'll be back for his last chance, and his team is stronger than ever. At third is the venerable Doug Clarke. Doug is looking for his second trip to the intercollegiate. His fine shooting and hard sweeping ability will be tough to match. Gordon Hess starts his first season at McGill. An ex-Vanier student he skipped a CEGEP team to the B section title of the McGill Invitational bonspiel last year. Rounding out the team is Richard Dubois,

also looking for his second trip to the Intercollegiate.

The number two entry will be skipped by Scott Grafton. Also from Vanier, Scott skipped Quebec's entry in the Canada Games to a third place finish and the bronze medal (1975). Third Art Miskew also went to the Canada Games and has been with Scott ever since his



One broompower.

high school days. The second spot is held by Mike Cohen. Mike is looking for his second trip to Macdonald College where he played second for SGWU in 1974. That year SGWU beat McGill and went on to win the medals.

Dark horse Curt

The number three entry will be skipped by Curt Folkerson. Curt has represented McGill in several competitions but never the QUAA. Also on the team are Bob "Big Mac" Macdonald and Oleg "Zonker" Zadorozny. Each of these players were spoilers in the past and this year may be their year. Other players like Michael Mihalovic, Alex Dodis, Dave McKeown, Wayne Tunis, and Robert Magne are still on waivers and waiting to be picked up.

Rocky "the Greek" Snyder predicts: Ducat (the favorite) on keen ice 1-1 odds. Grafton (with luck) on tricky ice, if the team performs well, 3-1 odds. Folkerson (the spoiler) on any ice, if "Big Mac" hits and rolls behind enough guards and "Zorro" Zadorozny can make the double take outs, 10-1



Doug Clarke (left) is back in the house with Ducat, while Mike Cohen (right) is now to be found in the hacks.

odds. Everyone else runs at 25-1 odds (except on no ice).

Front Rings

This year's Women's line-up will consist of Laura Davis skip, Gail Beggs third, Luba Kolommcky second, and Susan Maxner lead. If this team stays together for the whole tourney then a Supersquaw triumph is assured. In spite of their experience, a lack of practice time and competition could be a dampening factor.

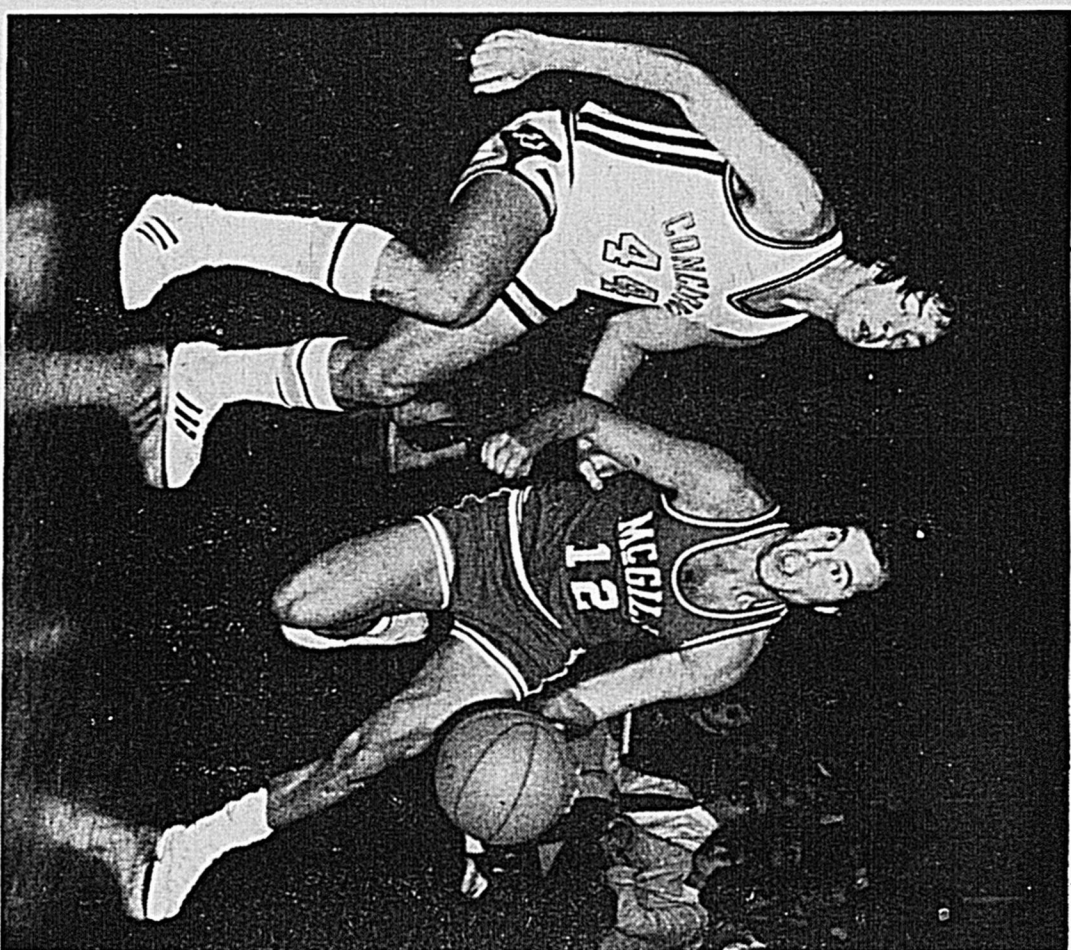
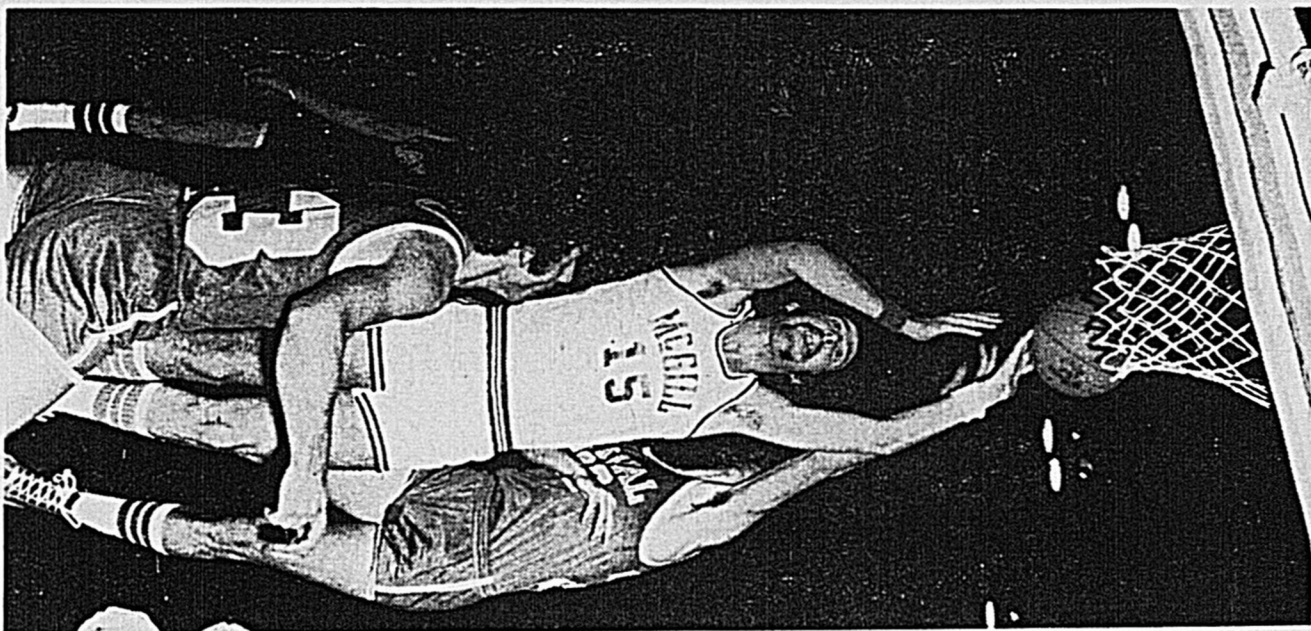
Shot Rocks

The Queen's Invitational mixed bonspiel will be held in

January. It's probably the finest bonspiel that you can get into and the calibre of curling is relatively low key. Call Mike at 739-3729 if you're interested and your exams end before the 10th.

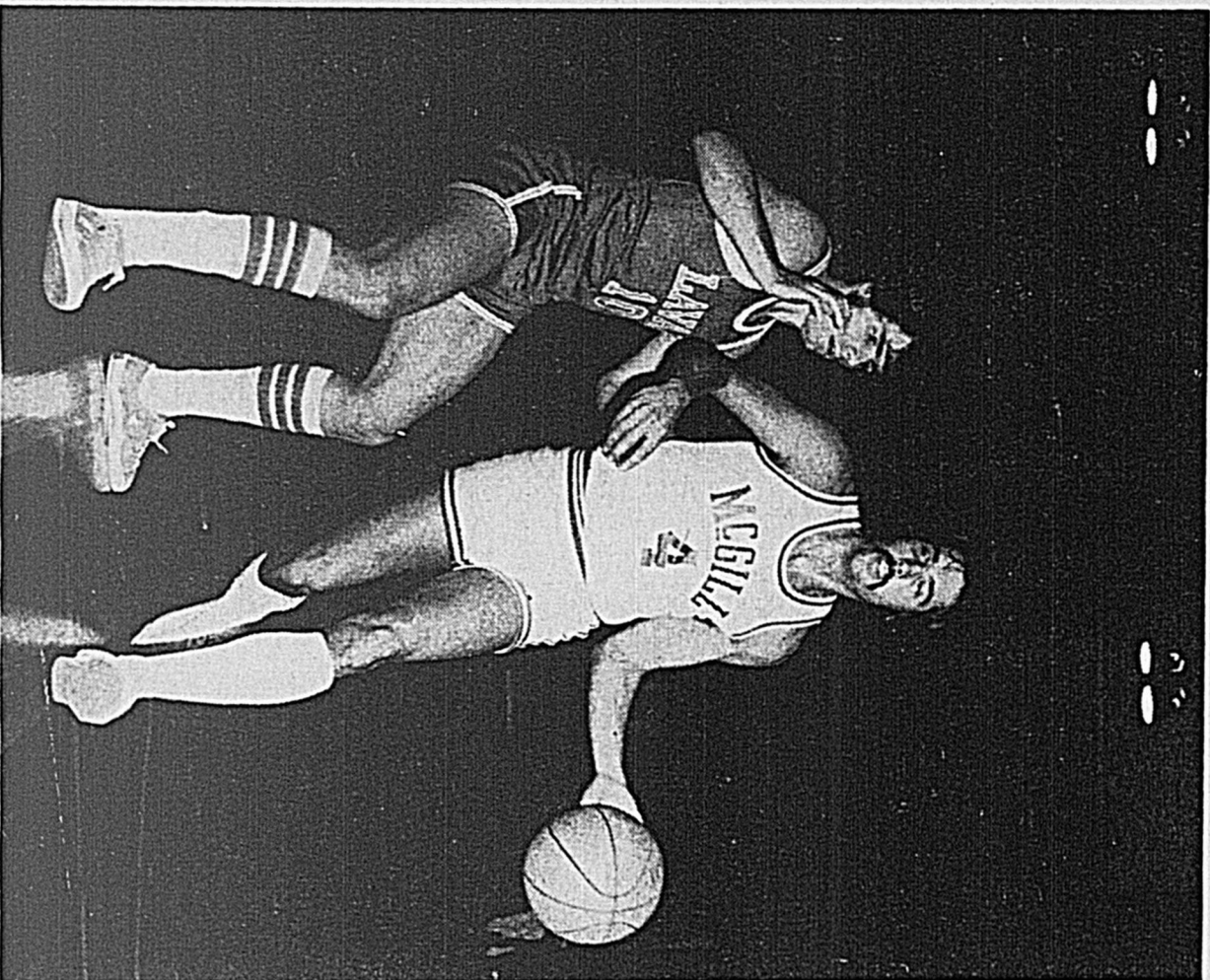
The annual Xmas party is open to all members and will be held in the Mathematics Graduate Students lounge on the 10th floor of Burnside Hall. The action starts at 7:30 Friday night Dec. 19. See ya there.

Curling resumes Sat. Jan. 17 at 2:00 pm.



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1975

daily sports



daily sports photos
by Harold Rosenberg



Redmen hockey team fizzles out

by Gordie Oliver

Our pucksters came away from a two game weekend with no points and a closer look at the cellar dweller spot in the university league.

Friday at home

Friday the Bishops' Gators came to the Winter Stadium, and proceeded to manhandle the Redmen, both physically and on the scoreboard. The loss reflects the fact that McGill looks nothing like the fired up tough hockey team that took to the ice at the beginning of this season.

Coach Madill voiced what everyone could see by watching the game; McGill has a team, just isn't hitting. According to Madill, in order to win the pucksters have to make contact with the other team whenever they have the puck. They've got to hit the other team, and they're just not doing it. There are a couple of players, like Eddie Bruton and Jeff Taylor who enjoy knocking their opponents around, but the team as a whole just isn't doing it. On Friday, they lost because first of all the Bishops' squad wanted the game a lot more than McGill did. They wanted it, so they went out and hit and skated for three periods and when the buzzer sounded the scoreboard mirrored their efforts. McGill obviously didn't want it as

much; they were consistently knocked off the puck and the chances they did get were foiled by a good effort from the Gators' goalie.

Monday in Trois Rivières

Monday the pucksters travelled to the arena in Trois Rivières and were soundly beaten by the smooth, fast skating Patriotes. The score really doesn't reflect the whole game but when it was all over the Patriotes had banged in 12 and McGill only 6. McGill was seriously weakened by the absence of Dave Brandt and Eddie Bruton and the score does indicate just how important these two players are to the Redmen. Both Brandt and Bruton were busy with exams as often happens at this time of the year.

The pucksters meanwhile played a decent first period and were the first on the scoreboard, but during the second their game fell apart and Trois Rivières got rolling. It was again a matter of not enough body contact by the Redmen through the game. The pucksters had previously beaten the Patriotes, and if you were there you would remember it was mainly because the Squad, and especially Ed Bruton came out hitting and continued to hit for the whole three periods.

En conclusion

Looking back over the first



Goalie Al Smith for McGill, doing what he does best...Manning the crumbling dykes

part of this season, the Redmen have won two, against Laval and Trois Rivières, tied one against Concordia and lost the other five. They still have three more games before the Christmas break, but unless something drastic happens the Redmen could be looking at a very long second half. Merry Christmas...



WOMEN'S
ATHLETICS
DEPARTMENT

**SPORTS
INSTRUCTIONAL
PROGRAM**

Information
on women's
instructional program
for the 2nd term can
be picked up at the
Currie Gym office or at
Weston Pool starting January 15, 1976.



Here's one big collision from Friday's Bishop's-Redmen hockey game, our heroes bowing deeply in that one.

Big hoop loss

Daily Sports News Service

Last Tuesday night, the Concordia Stinger basketball club accepted our Redmen's spot challenge, and proceeded to take our boys by the hand to a 79-71 tootsy-roll. The game was marked by shabby play on both sides, but there were moments in the last three minutes when the R-boys ran down the margin from about a high of 13 pts to a low of three, thanks mainly to the gutsy play of Jean-Guy Morin.

The loss seems attributable to the loss due to injuries to starters. Rollie Brisset and Larry Gibson. Coach Butch Staples didn't help matters when he lost control at the half and refused to play star forward Jim Gallogly in the second stanza. Staples refused to comment on this gaffe at the end of the game.

AIKIDO — ARCHERY — BADMINTON — CROSS COUNTRY SKI — GOLF — GYMNASICS — KARATE — GET FIT — SOCIAL DANCE — SQUASH — TENNIS — YOGA — BOXING — WEIGHT TRAINING — LEARN TO SWIM — STROKE IMPROVEMENT — RED CROSS INSTRUCTORS — R.L.S.S. BRONZE — NATIONAL LIFEGUARD — SKIN DIVING — S.C.U.B.A.

INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS

Register Wednesday, January 21 at 5:30 p.m. in the Currie Gym 1 & 2.
Watch the Daily for details on January 19, 20 & 21.

INTRAMURAL BROOMBALL

Last day for entries is Friday, January 16, 1976. All games will be played on Sundays in the Winter Stadium.

All entries must be accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit which will be refunded if no defaults occur.

All equipment will be supplied.

CO-REC VOLLEYBALL

Don't forget to get your team together for the Co-Rec Volleyball League. Games will be played Thursday nights from 7:30-10:00 p.m. Entries close Monday, January 26 and play begins Thursday, January 29. For further information contact the Intramural Department, 392-4730.

THE ATHLETICS DEPARTMENT WISHES ALL OF YOU THE BEST OF LUCK IN YOUR EXAMS AND EXTENDS BEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON.

Les Talbotians ont vraiment encore réussi

by the Ghost of Intramurals Past

This past Monday, for the first time since my sabbatical started, I poked my head into the Currie Gym and was shocked to recognize some familiar faces. An intramural basketball game was in progress; it was the championship match. I went to the scorers table to inquire which teams were playing and was told that it was the Porkers (Arts) versus the TALBOTIANS (Med). Tears of nostalgia were emitted freely as the faces became increasingly familiar. There they were, the iron men of the McGill Intramural Program since just after the Great War—a little greyer, a lot fuller that is healthier looking. Who could forget that dynasty? I once heard a prominent sportswriter compare them with the Yankees, Celtics, and Canadiens. Year in, year out the Talbotians

made finals in a variety of sports. What yokel could forget household names like Dennis "The Human Net" Koutsis, Ned Mehlman, Jack Langer, Hurd Stein, Ron Abrahams, Joe Stechlinski, David Church, Pierre "Crazy Legs" Gobeil, Arthur "Art" Krulowitz, Les Eisner, Joe "The Crow" Dylewski, and the founder "Mean" Irv Kylewski—all long-time Hall of Famers. Those were the days! You could not buy a seat to a Talbotians game, scalpers flourished. And the groupies—WOW! Dylewski, however had firm control always and thus he forbade sex before all playoffs (only).

Oh yes, the championship. It was a match-up between two generations—the Porkers were a slim, hungry group of Americans, smoking joints between shifts; the Talbotians were a tired but smug-looking bunch, inhaling oxygen during

rest-bits.

The game was ragged. A plethora of fouls slowed the pace to a walk—the clock does not stop during free throws. The half-time score was 13-9 for the big T's. The Med students outplayed their opponents but a 8.34% success in foul shooting hurt them. The second half was fairly exciting, although all pro scouts had long put their note-pads away. The Talbotians held onto minute leads until late when No. 4 and No. 3 of the Porkers were bounced with five personals. The final score ended in favour of the Talbotians, 31-25. John Frazier provided the necessary scoring for the winners, all from close in. The Porkers No. 8 was excellent throughout with the game's only outside shooting. (For a key to the Porkers numbers see No. 1).

I felt that the Talbotians demonstrated more desire; this was evident in the scrambles for loose balls as Tom Kovacs, Irv and Joe Dylewski seemed to have a knack for being in the middle and more often than not, emerging with possession. They also were superior on the boards, with Frazier, Frank Schell and Saul Markman mainly responsible. Les Eisner and Joe Mamazzi provided key relief for the winners, with Eisner hitting a clutch long jumper to stop a two point Porker "rally".

TALKING TO THE STARS:

After the usual half hour wait, I was admitted to the post-game press conference in the winners' locker room—a surprisingly subdued place. Eisner was asking if his two points made him hi-scorer, in fact, it took a while before we could refute this possibility. Someone mentioned that Kovacs had been on four consecutive intramural basketball champions (not including last year which he spent with the Redmen). Joe Dylewski, also on last year's Redmen, was embarrassed with the low scoring outcome, but this was his third intramural basketball winner Markman was agog, he was jumping up and down, clapping his hands, shouting "we're number one,...." Irv Dylewski was asking Rick Morgan (Intramural Director) if he could string up all the Talbotian pennants across the roof of the gym. (This year the Tabbies have also won touch-football too, and I'm told, rather convincingly).

In the losers dressing room, weeping but proud athletes consoled one another consistently mentioning that they had survived an encounter with the "awesome" Talbotian machine. Overheard were comments like: "I thought they choked in the finals".... "I shook hands with them, I'll never wash again".... "They should bury Irv Dylewski under the gym floor already; somebody told me he has been around since the fifties. I wonder if he can get it up anymore."



The great Talbotian Hall of Fame team...

Left to right: Top—Nick Mayer, Guy Hanchet, Joe Stechlinski, Elliot Sternthal, Ben Spector, Leonard Borer. Middle—Skee Jack Langer, Ned Mehlman, Dennis Koutsis. Bottom—Joe Dylewski, Hurd Stein, David Church, Roy Adams, and Irv Dylewski.



SKI



by Roget

One sure way to get all kinds of attention at this time of year is to put the word "ski" in bold face print at the top of your article. Well, that's what we're here to talk about so you haven't been duped.

The McGill Ski Team has a lot of things going on this year. You've already seen the Used Ski Sale that they ran and you may have seen them tearing up the track or risking their necks doing mogul-hops down the stadium steps but now that the snow's here to stay...you won't see them at all! Oh, they may come back to hand in a term paper or drop in for the occasional exam, but don't count on it. They've got an awful lot of skiing to do and only a meagre three months to do it in.

And it all starts at the Christmas camp up in the Laurentians December 28

through December 31. (Skiing, walking, talking and just plain moving is optional on January 1 for obvious reasons.) The Camp is a mixed bag of tricks this year for both the men and the women as it will include hard fast skiing, alpine "pole" training and some cross country for those interested. Guaranteed to transform spindly legs into pillars of oak (cf. Eggon Zimmerman). They're interested in getting as many people out on the slopes as they can, so, if you're interested in the camp or in the eight race schedule that the QUAA has set up this year, you'd better get yourself up to their last pre-season meeting on the 15th (Monday, Currie Gym G20 at 5:15).

The next report will bring some (hopefully) good news from south of the border as McGill's first race is a big one; the Can-Am at Bethel Maine.

daily sports



Bob Bellini

Sub-aqua club

by Alasdair Burton
of MUSAC

The McGill University Sub-Aqua Club came into semi-formal being on Thursday, 31st October, when after brief publicity via word of mouth and the Daily's Today column, almost 40 arrived at the very first ever meeting in the lounge of the Currie Gym to hear the ideas of the Founders of the Club and to give them their own opinions on the topics raised.

From its beginnings early in the semester when a few free diving enthusiasts met together to see what might be done to start a SCUBA club at McGill, MUSAC has grown remarkably well as evidenced by "The List" of over 60 names which people added at regular (and some were somewhat irregular) meetings of the Club.

MUSAC aims to complement the two underwater activity courses (of one semester) at present offered by McGill, namely Skin Diving and Scuba Diving, by offering recreational sub-aqua activities throughout the year. The latter will include some supplementary training in more advanced diving techniques.

To date, as a new club, MUSAC has been fortunate enough to obtain pool time for five consecutive weeks after the Instructional courses were over (this was between 6:30 and 7:30 on Wednesday evenings) as well as the use of a lecture room for half an hour prior to each of the pool sessions.

The lecture room half hour has been devoted during this

first semester to spontaneous topics and general discussions. Though, for the second semester, plans for films and talks about diving are already being made (visits and J-Y.C. not excluded).

Remember Octopush?

Pool sessions have been used exclusively for Underwater Hockey. As and when these sessions are resumed in the second semester, a brief warm-up and-or technique training period will be set aside at the beginning of each, as appropriate.

The films and talks will be arranged even if no pool time is available, so watch out for ads about them.

However, MUSAC's potentially most important activity during 1976 is the arrangement of, and assistance with, Open Water activities.

Prose and conches

An information bank is to be set up to make info more freely available on good sites for diving and on those sites to be avoided. Group charters and block charters are less expensive, as is bulk buying of equipment. Principally, though, the main service MUSAC can provide towards open water diving is to put people in contact with each other and to help them make up safe diving groups.

For more information on any of the above, a message can be left at the MUSAC pigeon-hole in the Intramural Office in the Currie Gym, or at 285-9082 (for rm. 417), or contact Alasdair at 288-9595 or Gordon at 336-6506.

From our readers

Now's not the time to drop intercollegiates

Recently, a survey was made by Tom Thompson on the role of athletics at McGill University. The Dean of Students, Dr. Saeed Mirza, in a report concerning Student Services, cited this survey in placing intercollegiate sports in a position of lowest priority in the Student Services' budget. This can be interpreted that if there are budget cuts, intercollegiate sports will be the first to go.

We feel that the survey has been misinterpreted and that this has placed sports at McGill in jeopardy. The survey itself dealt with the role of athletics in general at McGill. One of the questions was worded: "What is the fundamental role of athletics in University life?" Of the 219 women and 355 men sampled - 702 of the women and 682 of the men replied that athletics were a regular source of exercise; 532 of the women and 442 of the men said also that it should be a part of university life. Eleven out of the 219 women and 21 out of the 355

men said that intercollegiate athletics should *preferably* play no part in university life. We must point out that none of the students surveyed stated that intercollegiates should *definitely* not be a part of the University. Dr. Mirza's conclusions are therefore based only on the opinions of 32 students! This is hardly a significant representation of the 17,000 full-time students at McGill.

Dr. Mirza feels that intercollegiate sports do not involve the participation of enough students to justify the expenditure. The money taken from athletics will be given to Student Services to reallocate and this could involve an even smaller percentage of McGill students. Although there are no definite statistics on the percentage use of the Student Union, it has been estimated and is valid to assume that the figure is less than the minimum figure of 42% which has been stated for the use of the athletic facilities at McGill.

Intercollegiate sports serve as a means to expose students to commitments in addition to the academic requirements that we all must fulfill. This supports the growing concept of the student as a well-rounded human being. As we have suggested then, varsity sports benefit the students who play them. We must also consider

the benefit the University as an institution receives through varsity competition. League games involve not only the sports themselves, but serve as an important means of exchange between members of different universities. Academics being equal, the athletic programs offered at a university can play an important part in a

prospective student's choice of a school.

If intercollegiates are cut out, there will be a loss not only for the men and women who participate, but also for the entire McGill University community.

—Joan Bolvin

Supersquaws triumph

Daily Sports News Service

"Defeated at last!" Such was the joyous cry of the John Abbott's ice hockey team after being dropped by the surging McGill Supersquaw team out in The Styxx last Friday. Defenseman Ivy Steinberg bagged the first goal of the game and curiously enough of her distinguished career, with Boom Boom Plenkorn notching the Squaws' other tally. Jane Abbott did break the goose egg late in the game with a cheap marker.

The 2-1 win over the undefeated Abbotts gave our girls a 3-3 season so far, and with two games remaining against everybody who's anybody in the second half: "We still have a chance to take 'em."

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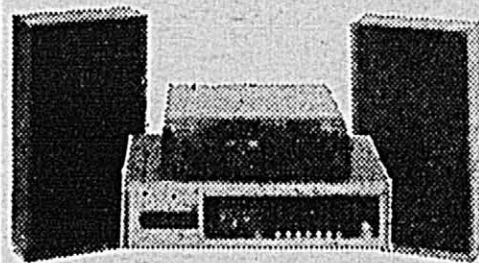


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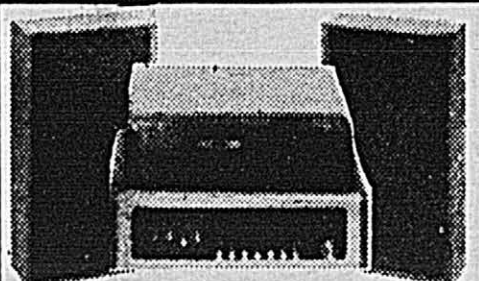


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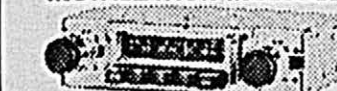
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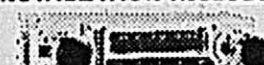
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